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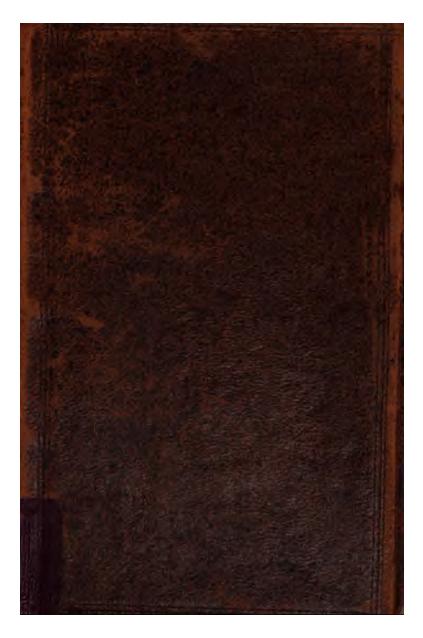
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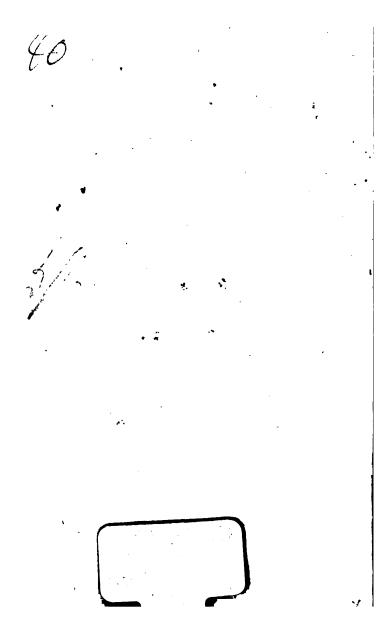
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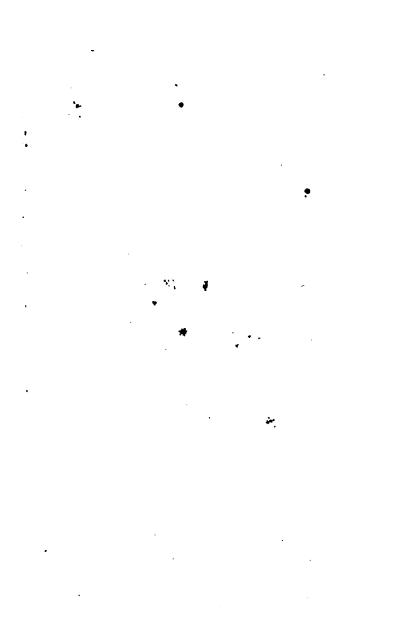
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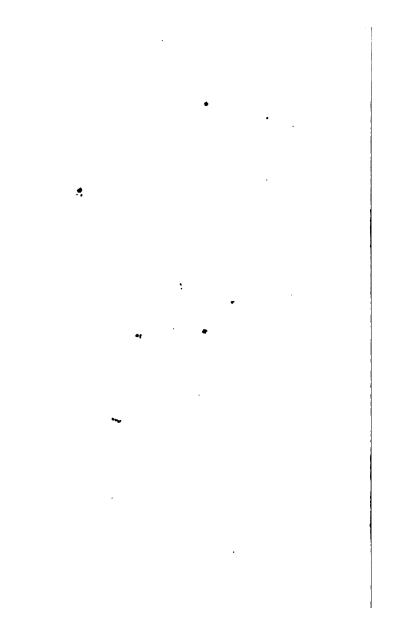
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HIST ORY

THE

INDIAN WARS;

WITH

An Account of the Rise, Progress, STRENGTH, and Forces of

Angria the Pyrate.

ALSO

The Transactions of a Squadron of Men of War under Commodore Matthews, sent to the East-Indies to fuppress the PYRATES.

To which is annex'd.

An Additional History of the Wars between the Great Mogul, Angria, and his Allies.

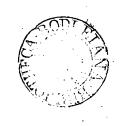
With an Account of the LIFE and ACTIONS of JOHN PLANTAIN, a notorious Pyrate at Madagascar; his Wars with the Natives on that Island, where having continued eight Years, he join'd Angria, and was made his chief Admiral.

By CLEMENT DOWNING,

Midshipman on board the Salisbury; afterwards Lieutenant of the Victory Frigate, Fame Gally, and Revenge Grab, part of the Squadron employ'd by the East-India Company to attack Angria; and fometime ENGINEER in the Service of the Great Mogul.

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TO THE

READER.



HE following Accounts were wrote by Mr. CLEMENT DOWNING, who for some Years was employ'd in the East-Indies in several reputable Posts; and consequently an Eye-witness of most of

the Transactions here mention'd.

It was thought proper to premise this; as the World has been of late very much imposed on by sictitious Pieces, under the Titles of Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, &c. with sham Names prefix'd as the Authors. This sort of Writings has been collected from different Books, alter'd, enlarg'd, abridg'd, jumbled together, to serve the turn; and many improbable Incidents added, to amuse the Imagination of the Reader, but of no real Use to inform his Understanding.

As there have been very few Relations of the Transactions in the East-Indies between the English and Angria, a History of the Rise, Progress, Strength, and Forces of this formidable Pyrate must certainly be very entertaining. This is what our Author has done in a very concise, the particular manner; he has also given an Account of the Attacks made on his Forts and strong Places, in order to drive him from

the Sea-coasts. In this the Reader should allow for the known Partiality of an English Sailor to those of his own Country and Profession; and for some little Prejudice against the Land-Forces, very natural to Mariners.

In the Transactions of the Squadron sent to suppress the Pyrates in the East-Indies, our Author gives his Reasons, very probable ones, why it succeeded no better; without throwing out any indecent Resections on the Conductors of that Expedition.

The Account of John Plantain the famous Pyrate of Madagascar, and his Companions is very diverting, and gives a particular Relation of the Conduct, Behaviour, and Way of Life of those abandon'd

Wretches.

In the additional Account of Angria, his Wars with the Mogul, &c. there is a Description of several Parts of the Mogul's Dominions, the Nature of the Civil Government, and the Method of making War in those Parts. Here Mr. Downing acted as Engineer for some Campaigns, till he thought proper to quit the Service, and return to his native Country.

As our Author is at this time employ'd in a reputable Post in the Expedition now on foot, and went with the Ships, &c. sent to the East-Indies in 1736; this sufficiently vouches for his preceding good Beha-

viour in those Parts.

The Reader is defined to remember, that he is not to expect a florid Style in historical Relations; and that the Author of these Pieces being always bred to the Sea, perhaps may sometimes mistake in smaller matters relating to the Marches, &c. of a Land-Army. Allowing this, I doubt not but he will find these Accounts both Entertaining and Instructive.



A SUCCINCT

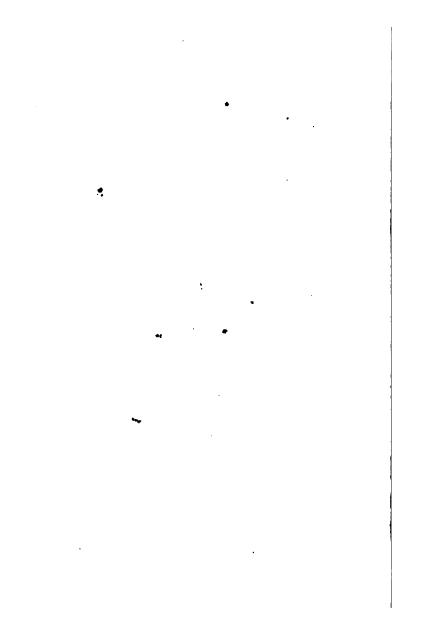
HISTORY

OF THE

INDIAN WARS:

With an Account of the Rise, Progress, Strength and Forces of Angriathe Pyrate, &c.

N the Year 1715, I left England, in the Queen of Peace, Capt. John Martin Commander, in company with the Hon. Charles Boone, Esq; who imburked on board the Stanhope, Capt. Wentworth George Pitt Commander. We arrived at Bombay on the 25th of December following, one Day before the Arrival of the Governor, being sent a-head of them to give an Account of his Honour's Arrival. Early next Morning the Stanhope arrived off the Island of Bombay, where the Governor landed with the usual State



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Cofferey, one that renounced the Mahometan Faith, and being on the Coast of India, he took on to serve the Grand Sedey, who was then at War with the Mogul; and this Purab Angria his Son entered into the Mogul's Service, and there for some Misdemeanor was discharged, and then he renounced the Faith of Mahomet, and fled to the Grand Sedey, and was of great Service to him, fo that he gave him his own Sifter to Wife. The present Correngey Angria is not the true begotten Son of this Purab Angria, but an Impostor, according to the following Account: This Angria was the Son of a Cofferey Man and Woman, that were taken Prisoners by the Sedey, and were his Slaves; Purah Angria had by the Sedev's Sifter two Sons, both of the Cofferey kind, her Husband being a Cofferey, but she an Indian: However, the Children proved to be Woolly-headed. These Children were brought up together by the Sedey's Kinsmen; and the Father, Purah Angria, was killed in an Engagement against the Mogul's Army: The Name of the first of these Boys was Purah Angria, and the other Correngey Angria: They were now grown pretty big Boys, and this Impostor taking them to the River, they all got into a Canoo, and not being acquainted with the Method of the Tide, they were drove away, and " he threw the two Boys over-board. Then coming down Pen River, the Tide set him over to Bombay, where he hired himself for a Servant, to wait on the English Gentlemen, in whose Service he continued till he was a Man. In the mean time there had been great Search made after the other two and him; but not finding them, it was concluded they were drowned or killed by some unknown Enemies. The Mother was in no small Concern

Concern for her Children, and not hearing what was become of them, died of Grief. These Accounts were often brought over to Rombay; but as he was a Stranger there, he kept all in his own And when he was grown up to be a lufty. Breast. Fellow, his Ambition led him to lay afide the Service of a Lacquey, and to take that of a Pune, whose Office it is to bear Arms before their Masters, and walk with their Sword laid on their Shoulder, and their Target flung at their Backs. After some time he made his Escape from Bombay to the Sedey's Country, where he enquired after his Mother, who was dead: He then went to feveral of the most ancient Inhabitants, and told them he was Corrangey Angria, Son of Purab Angria, and that the Tide had drove them out of their Knowledge, so that for three or four Days they had nothing to eat or drink; in which Distress his Brothers died; but said, the fourth Day he was taken up by a Fisherman belonging to Bombay, with whom he continued, and had been a Slave to the English, of whom he was resolved to be revenged. He was foon conducted to the Grand Sedey, who, by his plaufible Story, really believed him to be his Sister's Son.

THE ancient Inhabitants of Bombay fay, that the Island of Kenerey was in the Grand Sedey's Possession, and that he gave it to Angria, with several small Galleywats: This makes many say he was born a Nobleman, and that his Father was a very great Man. How all the Discovery of this Affair came out, shall be related in proper

Time.

OTHER Accounts say, that he was born a Kenerey, by a Portuguese Cofferey and a Kenerey Woman, on the Island of Bombay, and after he B 2

came to Man's Estate, with four or five Com panions, in the Night, went away in one of the Company's Galleywats, directly to Kenerey, which had been fortified by the Portuguese. The Island is about one Mile in Circumference, and only a barren Rock, but suitable to his Intention; it lies right in the Mouth of the Harbour of Bombay, about three Leagues distance, and bearing due South from the Road where we commonly lie at Anchor: The Portuguese at the refigning Bombay to the English, quitted this Island also; for they had always kept a pretty good Guard there, and the Work well fortified, being all founded on a Rock. Angrea had no fooner made himfelf Master of Kerereis but he attacked the Fishermen of Bombay, will took forme of them. This trifling Infult the English put up for the prefent, but in a little time: they fent Carpencers to Surat. who there built a finall Vessel that mounted twelve Guns to guard the Fishery, and a Yacht for carrying the Company's Governors up and down the Coast of India, as Occasion required. foon increased his Number of People by the help of the Sedey, from whom he had several finall Galleywars with Guns: In cruifing off the Hand, they took a large Grab belonging to the Portuguele, which they made of great Service to them. The Island is distant from any Part of the Continent about nine Miles, and all the North, South and West Parts rocky, and very dangerous to attempt to land on; but to the Eastward, there is a fine fandy Bay, or rather Cove, with the Front Work of the Fortification, supported by two very strong Bastions on each Side the Cove, which they mount with fix Guns each. These Bastions command the Cove, so that whatever Boats

Boats attempt to land, they can fink them. They were prejudicial to us in our landing during the Time of the Siege which was undertaken by Governor Boone in Person, who hoisted the Union Flag on board the Addison, as shall be related.

AFTER Angria had taken this Grab, he mounted feveral Guns on her, and declared open War with all Nations, and soon after took another Grab of a confiderable Force from the Portuguese. These Grabs he soon mann'd, and had belides five Sail of Galleywars. I shall now speak of his first Assault on the English: When Capt. Hudson formerly commanded the Tankerfield, a large Ship belonging to the Company, they were yearly fending over Supplies for the increasing the Inhabitants of the Factories and Fortifications in those Parts of India. Amongst these were Capt. Cooke, his Lady, two Daughters, and a Son, he having left two other Daughters behind in England for their better Education. Capt. Cooke was appointed chief Engineer for all the Company's Fortifications at Bengal; but they arriving on the Coast of India, before they proceeded to Bengal, came to Carwar, then under the Protection of Thomas Harvey, Esq. Governor of that Factory, who entertain'd Capt. Hudfon and all the Gentlemen and Ladies on board in a splendid manner. Capt. Cooke and his Lady being on shore for Refreshment after their fatiguing Passage, and their Children with them, Governor Harvey took a very great Liking to Capt. Cooke's eldest Daughter, Mrs. Catherine Cooke, on whom he proffer'd to make great Settlements, provided the Father and Mother would consent to her Marriage with him, which they did. B 4.

did, tho' a very disagreeable Match; for Governor Harvey was a deform'd Man, and in Years; the a most beautiful Lady, not exceeding Thirteen or Fourteen Years of Age, who to oblige her Parents consented also. In a short time after they were married, Capt. Hudson went to Bengal; and Capt. Cooke and his Lady, with their other Daughter and Son, were obliged to proceed to the Place appointed for their Residence, leaving the eldest with her Husband, who in less than a Year after died, and left his Lady chief Executrix of all his Possessions. She foon after married Mr. Chown, a Gentleman more suitable to her Years than the former; and Mr. Chown and she being obliged to come up to Bombay, to pass the Accounts of the late Governor Harvey, after all their Business was compleated there, he was appointed Governor of the Factory at. Carwar. This Lady being then big with Child, the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Halleby, ordered the Company's Yacht and a small Man of War to convoy them to Carwar: They fet fail, but had not lost Sight of Bombay before Angria attack'd them with his Grabs, and they begun a fmart and bloody Battle. The new-made Governor had his Right Arm shot off, and bled to. Death in the young Lady's Arms, for want of the Affistance of a Surgeon. He defired before he expired, if the should alter her Condition, to accept of Mr. William Gifford, one of the Council of the Island of Bombay; which she promised. In a short time they were overcome by the Angrians, and carried Prisoners into Kenerey. The Defiance, the small Frigare, got safe back to. Bombay, and gave an Account of this to the President and Council; who directly treated for her Ranfom.

with ANGRIA the Pyrate, &c.

Ransom, which was 30000 Rupees. Gentlemen of the Island soon disburs'd, and made a Peace with Angria, which he kept for about two Years after: The Gentlemen who were fent to pay the Ransom were obliged to wrap their Clothes about her, to cover her Nakedness her Return to Bombay, she was welcom'd by the chief Gentlemen and Ladies of the Island, who also condol'd her on the Loss of so tender a Husband: She was shortly after brought to Bed of a She most courageously withstood all Angria's base Usage, and endured his Insults beyond Expectation. A very short time after her Delivery, the was, with the Prefident's Approbation, married to Mr. William Gifford, with whom she lived happily, till he was fent down to Anjango, as Governor of the Company's Forts and Factory, where he was cut off by the Natives, as shall be mentioned hereafter.

ABOUT two Years after, Capt. Peacock in the Sommers, and Capt. Collet in the Grantham, were coming up the Coast of India for Bombay; on which Angria, tired with lying so long idle, attack'd them very fmartly; but they made a pallant Defence, and beat him off. They then mann'd their Long-boats, and boarded one of his Grabs; when Mr. Hezry Cave, a young Midshipman with Capt. Peacock, gallantly entered over the Prow of the Grab they boarded, but one of the Angrians thrusting a Lance at his Breast, bush'd him back into the Long-boat again. The Lance continued in his Breast till it was taken out by some of the Boat's Crew. This Lance Capti Peacoek kept till the Day of his Death. However, the Long-boats maintain'd a smart Battle for fours and more, and it was several B 5

times thought that they would have carried one of the Grabs: But several other Galleywars coming to Angria's Assistance, they were towed in, and so got off very much batter'd, with the Loss

of many Men.

FROM this Time, Angria grew very infolent again, and took several small Ships belonging to the Country Merchants, whereby he strengthened his own Fleet. He afterwards ingaged the Arabella, Capt. Read, a small Ship belonging to the Company, the Blenbeim, Capt. Parrot, and the Godolphin, Capt. Ingram Commander, who all made gallant Defences. Whereupon the President and Council finding that bardly any Shipping could pass or re-pass; they for the Company's Interest in the way of Trade, thought proper to make Peace with him again. The Town of Bombay was unwalled, and no Grabs or Frigates to protect any thing but the. Fishery; except a small Munchew, which had escaped when Angria took the Company's Yacht. When the Hon. Charles Boone arrived there in the Year 1715, the Island was in a declining Posture: but that Gentleman soon promoted the Trade and Tranquillity of it. He fent up to Surat, and there built a very fine Frigate called the Fame; another was built of a large Force, called the Britannia; and the same Year another was built, called the Revenge. The Britannia built at Carwar, Capt. Weekes Commander, mounted 18 Guns, and carried 140 Men; the Fame, Capt. Passwater Commander, mounted. 16 Guns, and 120 Men; the Revenge, Capt. Woodward Commander, mounted 16 Guns, and 120 Men. These three Frigates were built within fix Months after his Honour's Arrival at Bombay. Fun

with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 11

I having, at my first Arrival in the Country, made a Voyage to Musicat in Arabia, and there took in a Freight of Horses, we proceeded for Madrais, and from thence to Bengal. We fold our Ship at Madrass, and sent her under another Command for Bengal: I then met with the Stanbees, who was come from Perfia to Bengal, and was proceeding on a trading Voyage for Bombay, with whom I came a Passenger. Hearing there was a Vacancy in the Hon. Company's Service, on board of their new-built Frigates, I humbly applied to the President, who gave me a Second Lieutenant's Commission in the Fame Frigate, Capt, Peter Posswater Commander. At this Time the President and Council thought proper to build a Wall round the City of Bombay, for the Security of the Inhabitants; they also built another large Grab or Frigate, which mounted 24. Guns. When I received my Commission from the Prefident, the Frigate I was commiffioned for 'was at Carwar; and the Revenge being bound to Carwar with Orders, I went in her, and was ordered by Governor Taylor to take my But I should have mentioned an Engagement we had by the Way: For having got the Length of Cape Ramus, a head Land about 14 Leagues to the Northward of Carwar, we there met with the Britannia and the Pame coming up the Coast, in order to besiege a small Garrison about 10 or 12 Leagues further to the Northward. They had on board all these Frigates a Company of Marines commanded by Capt. John Stanton, fince for his good Behavior made Major of the Island of Bombay. We join'd them by Commodore Weeks's Order, and proceeded up to St. George's Hland, where we made several B 6 Com-

Combustibles, in order to fire the Town. Place we were a going to beliege belong'd to King Kem/hew, who had very strong Fortifications, and several Vessels which were very troublesome. to our small Craft that passed Mangolore to Carwar with Rice and other Conveniencies for the Factory. This Kemshew was Brother-in-law to Angria, and they mutually supported each other. We exercised our People that Day on the Island of St. George, and Capt. Stanton had the Marines. on shore, and took a great deal of Care in disciplining them. The next Morning early wewere off of the Place, which was about feven Leagues to the Northward of Goa; we run very near into the Shore, and brought our Prow Guns. to bear on the Castle, which was situated on a: Hill; and we foon found we did them confiderable Damage. We then mann'd all our Galleywats, in order to land all our People; but the Place was so rocky, and so great a Surf run, that we could not attempt it. We had 10 or 12 Galleywats, which are large Boats, as big as a Grav fend Tilt-boat, and generally mount fix Swivel Guns, and will carry in the way of Landing near 100 Men. These Galleywats we make great use of; they sail with a Peak Sail like the Mizen of any of our Ships of War, and now with 30or 40 Oars; very few with less than 20 Oars. Their Compliment is generally 20 fighting Men. belides the Rowers; but they are fit for no other Service.

SO foon as we found the Place was no way convenient for landing our Forces, we made the best of our Way round to the Back of a small Fort to the Southward of the Frontier. The Frigates kept a continual Fire on the Frontier

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with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 13:

and Castle, and they began to return the Fire > but being feated on the top of a Hill, and not having Judgment enough in pointing their Guns, they did us no Damage. On the other Side of the Rock, we intended to land our People; but we found there was no Possibility, the Rocks being so steep and high; besides the Enemy appeared very numerous, and had mounted two Gun: of a confiderable Bigness amongst the Rocks, where they kept fo finart a Fire, that we were obliged to make off with our Galleywats come to an Anchor, till we faw whether the falling of the Water or abating of the Tide would prove to our advantage; but we found it. to no purpose, for we could not land our People. However, we continued, with our Prow Guns from the Frigates, to batter their Fortifications, and dismounted the Cannon which fired upon our Shipping. The Revenge having broughte an Express from the President of Bombay, with, Orders for the two other Frigates to proceed to Callicut, and bring up Timber for the further. building other Vessels at Bombay; and finding it not feafible to land, we quitted the Siege, and that Night run down to Carwar, where we came to an Anchor, and went up to the Factory. then delivered my Letter to the Governor, and was ordered on board the Fame as Second Lieutenant.

WE tarried here a short time, then proceeded to Callicut, where we were supplied with Timber by Governor Adams, Governor of the Company's Fort and Fortifications at Tillicherry and Callicus, 12 Leagues distant from each other. We lay here till the Beginning of April before we had got all our Timber in, and it being the latter

latter End of the Season, we were the safer in what we did, as all the Enemies Vessels were now laid up. Governor Adams came on board and took a View of the Frigate as we lay in the Road, and very much approved of the Presdent's taking to much Care to suppress the Pyrates. We had other Enemies to deal with on the Coast as well as Angria, and they likewise at War with each other; there were the Mollwans, a People to the Northward of Carwar; the Kemthews, and the Sangarians, a People to the Northward of Gogo, who are troublesome to the Surat and Bombay Traders. Several Datchmen who came to serve the English at Bombay, deserted from us, and got to Angria, to whom they were of great Service.

WE had troublefome Weather to beat up the Coast in, for the Northern Monsoons set in and blew very hard; infomuch that we all thought we should not have gain'd Bombay, but with great difficulty obtain'd it; and, as is customary, we hove up all our Ships and Vessels, to secure them from the Winter Storms, which begin in

May to fet in very violently.

AT our Arrival at Bombay we found the other new Grab or Frigate ready for launching, built after a very commodious manner, to mount 24. Guns, and to carry 180 Men. The Command was given to Capt. Alexander Hamilton as Commodore, and Commander in chief of all the Company's Naval Force at Bombay, or on the Coast of India. Capt. David Wilkie was appointed Captain of the Vistory under Commodore Weekes; who being sickly, was obliged to quit it for the sake of his Health, and Mr. John Burleigh was appointed Captain of the Britannie.

with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 15

tannia, in his room; Capt. Passwater continued in the Fame, Capt. Matthews in the Desiance. The Revenge was left at Carwar, to guard that Factory, and they were got up the River abreast the Factory, for their better Wintering.

WHILE we were making these Preparations, in order to prevent Angria in his Progress, we had an Account at Bombay, of a great Disturbance between the Rodger, or King of Carwar, and the English Settlement there, on the following Occasion. A Ship belonging to Mr. Bennet, an eminent Merchant at Surat, going down the Coast something later than ordinary, was drove ashore on a sandy Beach to the Northward of Carwar; on which they sent to Governor Taylor, for a Guard to fetch their Treasure into the Factory, amounting to near 15,000 l. all in iron'd Chests. A Serjeant, with a strong Party of Soldiers belonging to the Factory, had fetch'd away the greatest Part; but afterwards the Rodger sent down his Forces in order to feize the Ship as his Property, being cast away on his Coast, and stopp'd near six or seven Thousand Pounds of the Treasure; and to prevent their getting the Ship off again, he ordered his People to cut a Hole in her Bottom. This bred a War between the Carwarans and the English: The Rodger took the English Gentlemen that commanded the Ship, with their Supercargo, and confin'd them in Prison. In the mean time, Capt. Woodward was very active for the Safeguard of the Factory, and built a large floating Stage, and mounted several Guns on it, to tow up and down the Harbour as Occasion required, till further Affistance came. When the President and Council at Bombay heard this, they mann'd their Fleet.

Fleet, and sent them down to Carwar. modore Hamilton hoisted his broad Pennant on board the Britannia, and took the Morning Star, Capt. Upton, and the Thomas Capt. Holt, with him. I was then ordered to go on board the Thomas, and there we took in Ammunition and Soldiers, as did the Marning Star, and took with: us several Galleywais to land our Forces. chief Command was given to Capt. John Milford, Captain of the first Company of Grenadiers, and the next Command to Capt. Stanton Captain of the Marines. We had bad Weather inour Passage to Carwar; for the Commodorerolled both his Topmasts by the Board, which wounded several of his Men, and killed one outright. After this, we all got fafe into the Bay of Carwar, and came to an Anchor; when our Captain. went on board the Commodore, and in the Afternoon sent Orders for me to weigh my Anchor, and to run in as far as possibly I could. I then fird. two of our Guns, and found that they carried very well up into the Country amongst the Woods. The next Day, being the 15th or 16th of September 1716, we began to land our Forces at Day-break, but there run so violent a Surf on the Beach, that two of our Galleywats drove ashore and overser: Capt. Milford and part of his Company got a-shore, and Capt. Stanton was taken up for dead in the Water. The Enemy perceiving so small a Number of Forces, issued out of the Wood with a Party of Horse, and notwithstanding our keeping a smart Fire upon them, they rush'd amongst our half-drowned Forces, whose Ammunition was wet and unfit for Execution, to that they were forced to fight Sword in Hand. During which time Capt. Milford made a gallant Defence; for he and his Serjeant Mr. Hill, fought till they were cut and mangled very much, and then taken Prisoners, with twenty of his Company, and near forty Topasis, or black Foot Soldiers, who are under the same Discipline at Bombay, as the marching Regiments. The Rodger ordered all the Topasis Noses to be cut off; and as for Capt. Milistra and his Serjeant, he would fain have prevailed with them to take on in his Service, sometimes treating them civilly, and at other times threatning to cut off their Heads. We soon dispatch'd Letters for Bombay for Assistance; and accordingly the whole Fleet, and near 2000 Men of Land Forces were sent down under the Command of Capt. Gordon, a

gallant Gentleman.

W E landed our People about four o'Clock in the Morning, and got all our Forces drawn up in a hollow Square, and Capt. Gordon at their Head: In the Infide of this Square was a Surgeon. and all Materials to dress the wounded Men. They march'd in this regular Form, and kept firing by Platoons, till Capt. Gordon received a Shot from the Enemy, which went through the uppermost Part of his left Breast. An Account being brought to Capt. S---tb, that Capt. Gordon was wounded, he gave Orders for the whole Army to face about, which so soon as the Enemy perceiv'd, a great Party of Horse issued out of the Wood, and foon got between them and the Water-fide; so that they were obliged to fight their Way thro' to the Galley wars, to return. to their respective Ships. The Rodger had cut off all manner of Communication between the Factory and us, for which purpose they had? boom'd the River, and built a strong Platform a Treaty of Peace was fent up to the President. of Bombay, and approved by him and the Council.

WHILE we had the Ships in custody, as Cessation of Arms was observ'd, and a free Correspondence pass'd and repass'd from our Factory, and we recruired all Stores used for the Sieges. and strengthened the Factory with all Things necessary for their future Safety. During the Ceffation of Arms, I was ordered with Capt. Holt, on board the Thomas, to proceed to-Mangalore, to fetch Rice for the Fleet. Captain went on thore to purchase sufficient for our Freight, and that of another large Vessel we had there. As the Captain was to continue some time on shore, he took a House for the better. trafficking with the Merchants; and as he lived on more, he sent off all Things necessary for the Ships while they were taking in their Cargo. I had no fooner got the Ship ready to take in Rice, but early one Morning I saw several large Vessels coming into the Road; and having no English on board but the second Mate, Mr. Wil-· liam Trouton (a young Gentleman who has fince been a Merchant at Madrass I asked our Black Boatswain if he knew who they belong'd to? hesaid, so soon as he could see more plainly he would tell me. They lay off and on in the Offin, till near Noon, and then the Sea-Breeze coming in, they came down on us with tearing Sail into the Road. We had put ourselves in as good a Posture of Defence at that time as we could: we had but ten small Guns on board; none carrwing above a three-pound Shot: However, long. before they came into the Road, our Black Boatfavain told me they were Angria's Grabs; there were

were five of them, from Veffels, well mann'd, and large Guns on beard. So foon as they came into the Road, they never offered to fire at us, but sent their Boats on board; for as yet we were at peace with Augria, by Contract made at the Redemption of Mrs. Gifford; and that Peace had been renewed by Governor Beone at his Arrival at Bombay. So soon as they came on board, they took the Second Mate and me out of our Ship, and carried us on board their Commodore; who ordered them to take the Second Mate, Mr. Trouton, and to carry him to their Long-boat, and moor him off at the Buoy. My Heart began to ach, not knowing what they intended to do with Then they ask'd where we belong'd to, or whether we had a Pass from the Governor of Bombay; I told them yes, tho' I did not at that time rightly know so much. They never offered to milufe us, nor do us any manner of Harm; only detained us four or five Hours, while they fent on board and rummaged the Ship all over. What they look'd for, I can't say; but believe it was our Treasure, which was sent on Shore two Days before. When our Captain from the Shore perceived what was the Matter, he made the best of his Way to us, I having sent our Boat on shore, to acquaint him what I judg'd them to be when I first saw them in the Ocean, and had got all Things ready to have gone into the Harbour, provided the Captain had fent off a Pilot. But he did not fear any Danger, as he told me afterward; on which account he did neither come himself at first nor send a Pilot. However, I was very uneasy during the Time I was in their custody; and Mr. Trouton often told me, that had not the Sea-Breeze been very fresh, be :

he would certainly have attempted to swim on But the Captain came off, and on Enquiry of the Black Boatswain of the other small Vessels that lay in the Harbour, they happened to have one of Governor Brone's Passes, which were appointed on the renewing the Peace to be granted to all Vessels belonging to Bombay: For tho' Angria made Peace with the Inhabitants of Bombay, he took all the Ships he could belonging to Madrass and Bengal; which gave us a proper Opportunity of making War again. They releas'd us foon after the Captain came off with the Pass, and our Colours were kept flying all the while they continued in the Road. the Evening they weighed, when the Land-winds came off, and offered us no farther Molestation.

WE were heartily glad when we got clear of Angria, and took in our Freight of Rice with all possible Expedition. When we had loaded the other Vessel with Rice also, the Captain not willing to trust her alone, put me in Commander of her, with Orders to keep him company to Carwar. However, we failed to heavily, that after we had been but two Dave out of Mangolore Road, I loft company with him. Mangolore lies in about 12 Deg. 40 Min. North Lazitude, and is a Place much frequented by Ships from all Parts of India, for their great Product of Rice. The Moors and Portuguese have each a Factory here for procuring the Markets of Rice, against the Portuguese Grand Armada arrive from Goa, and the Moors Ships from Surat, and other Parts of India. The Arabians trade much here, and the Turks which belong to India have Ships of great Burden and Force which come hither yearly. The Turks and Arabians are at War with the

the Portuguese, on which account the Portuguese have three or four 60 and 70 Gun Ships at these Seasons of the Year, cruising off and on the Coast of Malabar and India, for the Security of their Trade from China and other Parts. They are obliged to coast along Shore from Cape Commerces.

to their capital City of Goa.

DURING the Time of the Disturbance at Carwar, Governor Adams had some Quarrels with the Nevers of Tillicherry; but the Governor by his own Regular Conduct foon fettled those Disputes. The Vessel I commanded was about 90 Tun, no Guns nor Arms on board, but I was in hopes on my Arrival at Carwar, to have found the Fleet; but they were all failed for Bembay, and Matters were fettled and made easy: So that I went up to the Factory, and complained to Governor Taylor of the Vessel being so heavy, and that I had not a Gum or a Musket on board to keep off even an arm'd Boat. The Mollwans are our Enemies, the Vessels of Kem/bew are the fame; and they never extempt to engage a Vessel but in a Calm. Whereupon the Governor of Carwar not willing to let me proceed up to Bombay in such a defenceless State, put on board two small Carriage Guns, and mounted fix Swivel Guns in Stocks for me, and lent me four white Men to affift me, with Powder and Ball, and twelve Firelocks. These were of some Service to-us; for several Vessels made towards us. which we suspecting, fired at them so soon as they came within the Reach of our Guns, which made them alter their Course and leave us.

I was near fix Weeks beating up to ombay, never in more Vexation; for this Vessel would neither wear nor stay, nor go well by or large:

So that when-exist the Sea-wind blew fresh at N. W. I was forced to run in with the Land, and come to an Anchor. About a Week before we arrived at Bombay, our Provisions grew short, and we had no Supply except what we got from the Fishermen in the way of Truck, by giving

them Rice or Salt for Fish.

I narrowly missed Angria's Grabs again; for before my Arrival at Bombay, he and the English had broke out into War on the following Occasion. The Anne of Bengal, formerly called the Sherborn, whom Capt. Henry Cornwall commanded, had been taken by the French in her homeward Passage for England, carried back to Bengal, and there fold to the English Merchants. This Ship now belong'd to Mr. Crewganwell, an eminent Bengal Merchant, who was coming from Surat to Bombay, to dispose of some Merchant Goods he had on board this Ship. Grabs beat up the Coast with all speed, took the faid Mr. Crewganwell's Ship, Capt. Wade Commander, with several English they had on board. They mounted 18 Guns, and made a tolerable Defence for four or five Hours, when they boarded and carried them. At that time our Fleet was bearing up from Carwar, and could not come to the Affrifance. As Angria was at peace with the Island of Bombay, he imagin'd we should not concern our selves with the Shipping of Bengal and Madrass. As for Capt. W. de, he, with the chief Mate and Boatswain were sent to Golaber, and Mr. Crewganwell to Gerey; which is the chief Harbour he has for Strength the Boatfwain and two more of the Men made their Escape to Bombay, and gave an Account of the whole Affair. The Prelident and Council

with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 25

had feveral Confultations concerning fetting the faid Prisoners at Liberty by Force of Arms; we being now very strong at Sea: For during our Engagements and Sieges at Carwar, the Company's Carpenter at Bombay had built for the Merchants Service, the Charles Galley for the Bengal Trade, and the Boone Frigate for the China Trade; the former, Capt. Upton, and the latter, Capt. Thomas Boone, Efq; Brother to the Prefident, Commander. At our Arrival at Bombay, we had great Removals amongst the Officers of the Fleet; Commodore Hamilton laid down his Commission, defigning to follow the mercantile trading Business; Capt. Wilkie did the same, and went to Bengal in the Charles Galley, which Ship he afterwards commanded; and Capt. Hamilton went Supercargo to China with Capt. Boone. also built two Row-Galleys, the one of 24 Oars, and the other of 18, each carrying 10 Guns in the Waist, and two Guns of six-pound Shot in their Prow. So that our Fleet was as follows.

Ships Names.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
Victory	Capt. John Berlew	24	200
Britannia	Capt. James Forbe		180
Revenge	Capt. Woodward	18	180
Fame Galley		16	150
Hunter Galley	Capt. Samms	12 '	Śo
Defiance	Capt. Matthias	14.	90
Hawk Galley	Capt. Herring	14	90
	r Fire-Ship, Capt. D omb, Capt. Greenw		
Eagle Galley	Capt. Mertin	16	140
Princess Ameli	a Capt. Bull	16	140
• .	C		Tyzer

Ships Names.	Captains.	Guns.	Men-
Tyger Galleywat Capt. Williams		8	60
Antelope	Lieut. Carlisle	8	. 50
Fly	Lieut. Affleck	8	бo
Hound	Lieut. Lee	8	60
Swift	Lieut. Ward	8	.50
Weasel	Lieut. Woodward	6	50
Ferret	Lieut. Johnson	8	60
Squirrel	Lieut. Brown	6	50
Drake	Lieut. Hawkins	6	50
Leopard	Lieut. Hermond	6	50

Every one of these had two other Sail of Galleywats under their Command, and ten white Men on board their own Galleywats. In Grabs and Frigates, of large Rates, they have, besides their own Complement, a Company of Marines, with a Commission Officer, a Serjeant and two Corporals.

NOW we were preparing all Things for the Siege of the Castle of Gerey: We sent to Gogo, and had fifteen hundred of their Men at Arms; and near 25 hundred well-disciplin'd Men at Bombay, who were put under the Command of Capt. Gordon, and Capt. Stanton, who were recovered of the Wounds they received at Carwar. The Morrice and Duke of York, Capt. Peashy, and Capt. Daws were arrived at Bombay, and now the Year 1717 we were making all Difpatch for the Siege; but the same was deferred till the President of Bombay had been up to Surat, to settle some of the Company's Affairs: So that the Siege was delay'd near fix Weeks. In the mean time, we were cruifing up and down the Coast; for this was the time for all the Merchants Ship-

with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 27

Shipping to come from Bengal, to supply the Coast with Sugars and other Merchandise. Amongst the rest, was Capt. Botham of Stoke-Newington, who then commanded the Dalbin, a Ship of 600 Tuns, belonging to Mr. Hart, Mr. Trenchfield, and Mr. Franklin, Merchants and Council for the Company at Bengal; the Great George of Madrass, Capt. Tooley, belonging to Governor Harrison; and the Samuel of Madras, the Barrington, the Oxford, and several other Ships of smaller Burden. They weigh'd from Surat on March 15, 1717, and coming down to Bembay, the Dalbin, Capt. Botham, was cast away going into the Harbour. The Morrice was dispatch'd with all speed for Mocha, the Duke of York for Persia, and the rest of the Merchant Ships for the

Places they belong'd to.

IN April 1717, we got all our Fleet together. and on the 10th of the same Instant, the President reviewed the Land-Forces on Shore; and faw all Things put in good and sufficient Order. Mafor Vane, chief Engineer for the Company, had tried all the Mortars and Coehorns, then fitted and stock'd for the Expedition. Mr. John Mivins was appointed chief Engineer for the Direction of these Mortars and Coehorns, which did great Service. We proceeded down the Coast for Gerey, which is not above twelve Hours Sail from Bombay, where we with all our Navy foon arriv'd, and run boldly into the Harbour, Capt. Berlew Commodore, and ranged a Line from the Easter-most Part of the Fortification, to the outer Part of the Harbour, keeping all our small Galleys and Galleywats on the off-side under Shelter. But they had strong Fortifications on both fides; so that we left

our strongest Ships in the Harbour, to make -a Breach in the Walls, in order to storm the Castle. The Rocks were very high, and so ·flippery, that one could hardly stand without a Staff, and consequently not a Place convenient to draw Men up in any Posture of Desence. We endeavoured to get the Fireship in but could not; for on the East Part of the Fort they had a Cove or Creek, where they had laid up a great Part of their Fleet, and had got a strong Boom a-cross the fame; so that we could not annoy them any otherwise than by throwing our Bombs and Coehorns very thick into the Garrison, which we did for a confiderable time, and were in hopes after the first and second Day's Siege, that we should have drove them out of that strong Castle, but we foon found that the Place was impregnable: For as we kept throwing our Shells as fast as we could in regular time, cooling our Chambers before we loaded again, after we had beat down two or three Houses in the Castle, the Shells fell on the Rocks in the Infide of the Castle, and their Weight and Force of falling would break them, without so much as their blowing up; which was supposed to be owing to the Fusee of the Shells burning too long. As to storming the Walls, they were so bigh, that our Scaling-Ladders would not near reach the Top of them.

THIS was the first Attack we made on Angria's Dominions, which we found almost impossible to succeed in. Gerey is very strong, and the Castle walled with Stone. We lay here four Days, and endeavoured to beat down the Castle with our Guns; but in vain. After the second Day we landed all our Forces, taking the Opportunity of the Tide, the Water rifing and falling

here

here as regular as in the River of Thames. We got them all on shore, and march'd up the Country, without Molestation; only now and then the Castle would let fly a Shot or two, which did us fmall damage. We attempted to march the Army down to their Shipping, and to ferthem on fire; but when we came within a Mile of the Place, the Land was all swampey, and sovery muddy by the Spring Tides flowing over, that we could not proceed. On our Retreat they galled us very much, by firing from the Castle, we being obliged to come near the Castle-Walls, to take our Forces off again. Here the: Gallant Captain Gordon was flightly ded again. They never offered to bring any Number of Forces against us, but what they did was from the Castle, where they had several strong Platforms for Guns, but did not fire above one in an Hour. I question whether there were a hundred Men in the Castle, during the time of the Siege. They have no Town within three Miles of the Place, and it would have been irregular for us to have gone up to the Town before we were Masters of the Castle. Finding we could do nothing further we drew off our Forces; for we had no Guides to conduct our Army, if we had gone further in the Country. Capt. Henry Cornwall was our chief Pilot in carrying us into the Harbour, to which there is a very fine Channel, and excellent anchoring Ground. The Country leads into the Grand Sedey's Dominions. and is very fruitful, abounding with plenty of all forts of Grain and Fruit. The River Gerey runs. un near fixty or seventy Miles through a fine: Country, tho' mountainous, well peopled, and of great Trade. Angria has never hitherto prefumed to infult the *Dutch*, who have a Factory at *Dabull*, with a Fort well fortified. They build fine lofty Houses, and are very superstitious in uniforming their Citadels, which all properly belong to the Grand *Sedey*, the first Emperor of *India*.

WE drew off our Forces on the 18th of April, and went up to Bombay, to repair our Frigates, and take care of our wounded Men, of whom we had a confiderable Number. The Harbour of Gerey would be of great service to the English, it being so commodious, and the Castle the strongest in those Parts.

SO foon as we got to Bombay, we fent all our wounded Men on shore; and amongst the rest was one Mr. Stevenson, a young Gentleman that had his Thigh shatter'd with the Prow-Gun on board the Hunter Galley, which split, and wounded several Men in a most dreadful manner, and

three were killed out-right.

ALL our Fleet being arriv'd at Bombay, tho' fome of them were much shattered, we got all our Grabs and Galley wats hove up on shore, in order to resit. We had not been at Bombay long, before a Dispute happened between the Partuguese and the English, on the Portuguese refusing to pay to the English the usual Duty; the Company being at the Expence of keeping several Forts guarded for the Security of Commerce.

GOVERNOR Boone, for the better Security of the English Inhabitants and their Families, built a Wall round the Town of Bombay, and fortified the same with a strong Guard, kept at Mendon's Point, or the South Part of the Island, with strong Gates, and a large Bastion, on which

they could mount 12 fine Cannon, and in the lower Part were four large Cannon that commanded all the Harbour; each carrying Shot of 48 Pound. The West and North Gates were as strongly fortified. The Mandevey or Customhouse is near the Back of the Castle; here all the Trade chiefly come, for the Supply of the Island, where they pay the Duties allotted by the chief Masters of the Customs, according to the ancient Form established by the Portuguese. For tho' the Island of Bombay is now very populous, yet of itself it is barren, and the English are the main Supporters of its Trade. But the Portuguefe, contrary to the Contract on the Treaty of Marriage between King Charles the Second and Catherine Princels of Portugal, refused to deliver up the Island of Bombay, on which the Vice-roy of Goa was fent out with an Order to deliver it to the English. This occasioning Delays, the Men of War and Transports were obliged to go to Surat to refresh their Men, after so long and fatiguing a Passage; and arriving there, the Fleet put in at Swalley-hole, in order to remain there during the time of the Rains. The Soldiers which were in all about 900, expert and well disciplin'd Men, being drawn up in order to exercise, so frightned the Moors, that they sent the Commander word, that if he did not forthwith draw off all his Forces, they would directly put every one of the English to the Sword at Surat. On this they embark'd again, and went to Injadavey, a small Island near Carwar; and the time of the Rains coming on, and the People being much fatigued, the President, with many of the Men, died of the bloody Flux. News of this being brought to England, the King granted

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Letters Patent to the East-India Company, for their better promoting and establishing their Trade. Complaints were also sent to Portugal, concerning this Behaviour of the Portuguese, but before any further Orders came from England, Mr. Cook, who had been Secretary to the late deceased President and Commander, undertook to treat with the Portuguese; offering to allow them a Liberty to trade, and to hold what Lands they possessed on the Island of Bombay, without any Interruption by the English. On this the Portuguefe drew up Articles which were signed by the Vice-roy of Goa, the General of the North, and Mr. Cook; by which the Portuguese Boats were allowed to pass and repass without paying any Duty. But the English after they had got Possession of the Island of Bombay, compelled the Portuguese to pay a Duty on all Goods, which, caused great Disputes, and King Charles II, was pleased to disallow Mr. Cook's Power to sign any Articles, as done without his Authority. and other Circumstances caused frequent Wars. with the Portuguese of the Eastern Dominions, who fided with Angria; allowing his Grabs to use their Harbours, and many of them enter Volunteers in Angria's Service.

ABOUT the middle of June, which is the Height of Winter, or the time of the Rain, they gave Orders for their Boats to pass by our Fort at Mayham, without paying Custom to the English; the General of the North still insisting on the Articles sign'd by Mr. Cook, which our Company at this time had nothing to do with. One of their Boats running by, Mr. Horne the English Chief at Mayham sent out a Galleywat to bring the Portuguese Boat to. Accordingly the Galley-

Galleywat fired a Gun, which was soon return'd by the Portuguese Fort at Bombas, opposite to Maybam, the River not being above Musker-shot over. The English soon answered their Shot, and they ke, t cannonading each other almost sour Days. Then we sent up some Mortars, which soon beat their Church and Town about their ears. However, Governor Boone sent Mr. Bendall to the General of the North, in order to adjust this Affair, and to acquaint him that Mr. Cook had sign'd Articles without Power either from the King or Company. The President and Company also sent Mr. Cowing to the Viceroy of Goa, with Complaints of the Behaviour of the General of the North.

ABOUT this time, we had fent feveral large Boats up the River of Tanner, to fetch Timber for building Shipping for the Company. These Boats were stopt by the Portuguese at Tanner Fort, and Correnjar; whereupon the President ordered several of our Galleywats to be well mann'd, and fent with a large Party of Soldiers, up the said Rivers of Correnjar and Tanner, and demolished one of their Towns. On this the Portuguese built a strong Fort opposite to that of Surey, to prevent the Communication of the Boats passing and re-passing with Provisions for the Island. However, we had a Supply, by fending a Convoy with such Boats as brought Provifions, and landing the same at the Mandevey or Custom-house.

THE Account Mr. Bendall brought was, that the General of the North still insisted on the Articles Mr. Cook had sign'd in 1684. But Mr. Cowing finding the Viceroy at Goa more condescending to agree in an amicable manner, the

Viceroy sent Order to the General of the North, and the General of Correnjar, to surrender the English Boats they had stopt, and for the suture topay such Customs as were allotted by the Presi-

dent and Council of Bombay.

W E were now making Preparation to lay Siege to Kenerey; which is a small Island lying in the Harbour's Mouth of Bombay, distant about nine Miles: The Latitude of this Island of Bombay being in 19 Deg. N. Lat. from the Equinoctial; Surat being in about 21 Deg. 30 M. which is 2 Deg. 30 M. difference of Latitude: So that Surat is near 50 Leagues to the Northward of Bombay, being for the most part a healthy Climate.

ON the 5th Day of November 1718, we began the Siege of Kenerey: But first I must relate the Entertainment which was given by the Prefident of Bombay to one Manuel de Castro, a Renegade Portuguese, who had been in Angria's Service, but having misbehaved, durst not return to any of the Dominions of Portugal. This Man coming to Bombay, made Application to the President and Council to be employed; giving an Account of all Angria's Fortifications, and undertaking to conduct the Fleet into any of Angria's Harbours. This Fellow the President appointed as Admiral over all the Company's Galleywats, with full Power and Authority to burnfink, take, or destroy all such as should presume to interrupt any of the Company's Ships trading in the high Seas of India, &cc. Several of the English Captains of the Galleywats resented this very much, and refused to be under his Command, taking him to be a Fellow of a very indifferent Character; which was unknown to the Pre-

President, who acted with all possible Zeal for the Success of our Undertaking. However, when the Governor understood that the English were displeased at this, he ordered the Commodore of the Men of War to appoint every Grab or Man of War, the proper Number of Galleywats to attend the respective Ship, and they had all their particular Signals: The Commodore had likewise the Command of five of the smaller of the Galleywats. This Fellow was with us at the Siege of Carwar, and did not behave himself any way

worthy of the Post conferred on him.

I N the latter End of September, the Stanbope, Addison and Dartmouth arrived with near 300 Soldiers from the Company in London, and Stores and Ammunition of all Sorts, which came in good We had lying in the Road seven Sail of European Ships, two Country Merchant Ships, and the Navy Frigates at this time, viz. The Morrice, Capt. Enstace Peacock; the Stanbope, Capt. Wentworth George Pits; the Deshouvery, Capt. Goffel; the Addison, Capt. Hicks; the two latter Captains died in Bombay, and their chief Mates succeeded them; the Cardonnel, Capt. Mawfon; the Dartmouth, Capt. Carter; and the Duke of York, Capt. Laws. The Cardonnel washomeward bound, but had run over from Mocha, to fill her Water at Bombay. The Morrice was bound up for Surat, so was the Stanbope, and Desbouvery for Persia. After they were difpatch'd for their respective Voyages, the President ordered the Addison and Dartmouth to assist in carrying on the Attack of the Island of Kezerey, and to take on board all such Things as were thought convenient for the Siege. The Soldiers were put on board the said Ships, with Ammunition, munition, Scaling-Ladders, &c. And for the farther Encouragement of the Forces, the President hoisted his Flag on board the Addison, on the third of November 1718 Having all our Men of War, Bombs, and Fire-ships, with near 2500 Men, we anchored to the southward of: Kenerey, in about an Hour and a half after we left Bombay; and on the south we rowed round the Island, to find a convenient Place for landing our Forces, which was in the sandy Cove before mentioned.

NEXT Morning early, being the 5th of November, we brought the Victory, Revenge and Fame Frigates a-breast the Front work of the said Island, and bringing a Spring on our Cables, hove our Broad-fides to face the faid Works. in the Morning we began our Attack, and kept a continual Fire till eight a-clock the same Night; in which time we often dismounted their Cannon, which they played very hot upon us till four in the Afternoon, when the Enemy left off firing, and continued quiet all the next Day. The Prefident thought proper to have a good Guard in the Night before the Mouth of the Cove, lest any of the Angrian Galleywats should supply the Besieged with Ammunition; we supposing, as they defisted from firing, that their Ammunition was quite spent. The Admiral of our Galleywats was ordered to lie with his five Sail at the Mouth of the Cove, to prevent the Enemy's receiving any Supplies, notwithstanding which, five Sail of the Angrian Galleywats got into the Cove, with Ammunition and Provision. On the fixth Day we lay still, and sent our wounded Men to the Hospital at Bombay. The same Evening the Morrice returned from Surat, and join'd the Fleet. The Pre-

Prefident gave Notice, that if any would go Volunteers for the next Day's Service, they should be paid at their Arrival at Bombay 40 Rupees, which is about 5 l. Sterl. and whoever should lose a Leg or an Arm in the said Expedition, should have 30 l. paid by the Company at their Arrival in London, and be employed in their Service during Life. This Encouragement procured forty Volunteers. As to those who had Wives and Families, or other Friends, provided they loft their Lives in the faid Expedition, their Widows should receive 20 1. and 10 1. for every Child. Amongst the Volunteers was Mr. Gideon Russel, Nephew to the late Admiral Russel, who commanded the Seamen for that Day's Attack, myfelf bearing the second Command; and Mr. 70hm Steele, Carpenter's Mate on board the Morrice, made choice of his broad Axe for his Weapon, and performed a brave Action, which shall be related presently.

EARLY the next Morning we got all our Forces, both Soldiers and Seamen in our Galleywats, in order to land; but the Tide proved fo high, that we were forced to lie off. The Britannia, Fame, and Revenge were ordered to keep the Enemy from firing upon the Galleywats in landing the Forces. We lost that Morning before we landed, near 60 Men, besides the wounded; and about nine o' clock we got all our People into the Boats. Mr. Russel was in the Morrice's Barge, and led the Van; Mr. John Steele at the same time rowed in the Boat, as one of the Boat's Crew. They were no sooner on shore, but they discovered the Treachery of our Portuguese Admiral, who was to guard the Mouth of the Cove; for we found two of our Galley-

wats lie up in the Beach before the Castle-Gate: Mr. Steele, with our Seamen were striving to from the Place, and behaved very gallantly, but the Enemy kept a fmart Fire on us from the two Bastions, which galled us very much; and I was no fooner on shore with my Men, but they killed me fixteen outright, tho' I received no Wound the whole time of the Siege. I prefently met Mr. Steele supporting Mr. Russel, with another of the Boat's Crew to affift him; he was very much wounded, and defired to be put on board the Victory, and there taken care of by our Surgeons, who tried all their Skill in vain; for he died the next Morning. About four o'clock we had made so good a Progress, as gave hopes of Success: Mr. Steele with his broad Axe had cut the Bar which went across the outer Part of the Gate almost afunder; and had he been supported as he ought to have been, we certainly should have carried our Point. Major Stanton gallantly behaved himfelf, and encouraged the People by his Example; tho' two Military Captains did quite otherwise; one threw his Sword down in the Bottom of the Boat, which was carried to the President, who, after we came to Bembay, ordered him to be broke at the Head of the three Regiments: the other was fomething more couragious than the former; for he came boldly up to the Gates, and presented a Pistol with a Defign to blow off the Lock, Bolts and Bar on the Inside; but the Ball rebounded back in his Face, and wounded him on one Side the Nose: whereupon he ordered the Drums to beat a Retreat: So that in a few Minutes I was left on shore, with only the Cockswain of the Merrice's Boat, Samuel Green, and James Cradock (who lives

lives now at Deptford) and was shot in the Napeof his Neck; a Serjeant of the Marines, and a young Gentleman Volunteer, to whom the President after gave a Commission. There were many of the Land and Sea-Officers wounded, and several of our Men killed, or rather massacred, when they made this fudden Retreat. were left behind, had but two Boats near shore, and one of them a-ground; the Enemy still kept a continual Fire on us, which we returned as fact

as we were able to load, as we row'd off.

THIS ill Success was a great Trouble to the President, who did all in his power to suppress this notorious Pyrate. We were obliged to get up our Anchor, and to drive off with the Tide, the Day being near spent. Indeed, we were by some ill Conduct or Treachery deseated in all our Undertakings: For if there happened some of Courage and Resolution to lead a Party on any Expedition, they feldom had a fecond to back them if they chanced to be wounded. President and Council could do no more at this Season, till further Preparations were made, the Governor was resolved not to be idle: Therefore, · at his Return to Bombay, he gave Orders for the building a floating Castle, or a Machine that should be almost Cannon-proof. This Vessel was pretty flat, flowed with little or no Bulge, and but fix Foot Hold; the Thickness of her Sides were made by the nicest Composition Cannon-proof. She was to go with one Mast, and a Top-sail, which was rigged in a very commodious manner, and mounted 12 Guns, carrying 48 Pounders, and of course must have proved of great Service to us, against any of those Castles which we could approach near enough to cannonade. This floating floating Machine was called, The Prahm; tho' the Account I shall give of her Demolition, will be pretty furprizing. The Governor difpatched the Morrice and Stanbope with all speed for England, and by them gave an Account of our Proceedings with Angria. foon as we came up to Bombay, our Portuguese Admiral was had before the President and Council, and accused of letting Angria's Galleywats into the Cove in the Night. Fact was plainly proved by the Kenereys that rowed in his Galleywat, who were Inhabitants of Bombay. On which, the Company, to prevent his farther Treachery, sent him hand-cuffed on board the Morrise, Capt. Peacosk, with Orders to leave him a Slave to the Company during his. Life on the Island of St. Helena.

THE Morrice was in a Readiness for sailing some time before the Stanhope returned from Surat, and had got three times under Sail, but was obliged to put back again for fear of Angria's Grabs, who lay in wait for them. having got the better of us in the late Attack, came from Golaby with their Grabs to the Island of Kenerey, where they spent some Days in great Rejoicings, laid in Plenty of all manner of Stores and Ammunition to frustrate any future Siege. On the Arrival of the Morrice and Stanbope in England, who gave an Account of the Portuguese taking this notorious. Pyrate's part, and admitting his Sea-Forces into their Harbours, the Court of Directors fitted out the St. George, a Ship of Sixty Guns, which was to continue at Bombay as a Guard-ship for the Coast and Island of Bombay. At her Arrival there, the was put under the Command of Capt. Harvey, who was accounted

counted a gallant Man: But endeavouring to lay her on shore to clear her Bottom, they soon made her unsit for Service, broke all her Floor-Timbers, and her Back; so that they were obliged to pull her to pieces. Capt. Lawson, who came chief Mate or first Lieutenant of her, was made Captain of the Victory, in the room of Capt. Burleigh, who was made Superintendant of the Shipping of the Island, and of the Naval Stores. This Ship would have been of great Service, had not this Accident happened. Soon after we were to make another Attack at Gerey, and to have our floating Machine with us, as shall be related hereafter; but first I shall speak something concern-

ing the Wars at Anjango.

THE President having an Account of the Death of the Chief at Anjango, appointed Mr. William Gifford Governor of that Garrison and Factory, belonging to the Company. At his Arrival there, he took Possession, and had the Compliments of the Inhabitants paid to him with the utmost Respect. He had not long enjoyed this Place of Honour, before the following Accident happened. Anjango is inhabited by the Neyors. and Moccos, the ancient People of the Coast of Malabar. It lies near Cape Commeron, in 8 Deg. 15 Min. N. Lat. and has no other Shelter for the Shipping than the open Road, tho' there is a small River which falls into the Sea, but not navigable for Shipping. This is the first Factory. the English have on the Coast of Malabar, and their chief Product is Pepper of the finest Sort, and is distinguished from all other Pepper on the Coast of Malabar. Mr. Gifford was a Gentleman very well skilled in all manner of Merchandife in India, and had been Supercargo in several

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Voyages to divers Parts of India and China; but however there happened to arise a great Dispute between the Natives of Anjango, and him, concerning the Price of Pepper, he thinking to beat down the common Price they used to sell for, and telling them that the Year before he came, the Company was charged no more than what he had offered per Candey, which is 60 Pound weight. But they infifted on the contrary; many Disputes arose, and Mr. Gifford pretended to go by the late Governor's Books, thereby to bring Things to his own Price, for the Company's Benesit. This the Neyors most heinously resented, and they being a very fly politick People, gave him an Invitation up the River in a friendly manner. He went up with a flight Guard with him, not suspecting any thing, accompanied by one or two of the Gentlemen of the Factory, in the Pleasure-Boat. On his Landing, they were ready to receive him, but in another manner than what he expected; for so soon as they came up, they seized Mr. Gifford, and cut out his Tongue, and nailed it down to his Breast, then made him fast to a Plank, and sent him floating down the River before the Fort, which they never presumed to come near. This they did, to fhew they were not to be imposed upon by Fraud, but were resolved not to suffer their Contract with the English on their first establishing a Fort there, to be eluded; which was to take their Pepper at a certain Price, provided the same proved good, and fit for the Market. They are a People that will not be imposed on, being of a warlike Difposition, and depend much on their Arms, very ambitious in their way, and never given to lye, or break their first Agreements. SQ

SO foon as Mrs. Gifford had the News of this melancholy Tragedy, the was refolved to retire, and secure herself. Having pack'd up what Treafure there was in the Fort, and a small Brigantine belonging to Bengal coming into the Road, she imbark'd on board of her, and proceeded to Madrass; where the Governor, supposing she had brought off the Company's Treasure as well as her own, detained her, and required her to deliver up the Company's Accounts, which she pretended were left in the Factory and to give the Company an Account of all things she had taken with her; pretending that the Company was indebted to her.

THE Court of Directors in the Year 1718, was sending the yearly Shipping for the Support of their Factories abroad; the Cassandra, Capt. Mackray, was taken up, with the Greenwich, Capt. Kirby, for the Bambay Service; and proceeded on their Voyage together to the Island of Johanna; there they touch'd to take in Refreshments, there being all forts in plenty on that Island, and the People of a very honest and easy Disposition. You may have here Fowls, Goats, and Bullocks at a very cheap Rate, with a Variety of Fruits and Roots for the Refreshment of those who have had a long and satigueing Passage.

WE had an Account of certain Pyrates, who had been cruifing off the Red-sea, two of which happened to come into Johanna Road, just as Capr. Mackray, and Capt. Kirby were in a Readiness for sailing. These Pyrates were come off last from the Coast of Guinea, with a design to advance into the Indian Sea. They attack'd Capt. Mackray, who made a gallant Desence; but

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the Greenwich, Capt. Kirby, and a Ship belonging to Oftend, tho' present, never once offered to affift him, but failed away as fast as they could. The Pyrates were commanded by Capt. England and Capt. Taylor, who have done a great deal of Mischief in those Parts. After Capt. Mackray had made a very good Defence, they got the Victory by the Cassandra's unluckily driving on shore, where the Pyrates boarded and overpower'd Capt. Mackray, with most of his Crew, made their Escapes on shore, which so provoked the Pyrates, that they threatned to massacre every one of them. But after a Day or two past, they had a Consultation amongst themselves, and confidering the gallant Behaviour of Capt. Mackray's and what a good Character he bore amongst his Men, they agreed to return him another Ship in the room of his own. They fent Messengers up into the Country to fearch for him, and Letters to affure him they would not hurt a Hair of his-Head, but only fatisfy him of their good Intentions towards him. On which account he ventured down, and they entertained him in a very handsome manner on board his own Ship, with the best of his own Liquors and Provisions. The Pyrates had a great Demur amongst themselves about giving Capt. Mackray the Fancy, in the room of the Callandra; but Capt. England told them, that if they refused this, he would renounce his Command amongst them, and live a retired Life on some of those inhabited Islands. Capt England being much beloved, they comply'd to this Proposal, the Taylor resented the fame most bitterly, and vowed to be revenged on England for his Generofity. Accordingly they religned the Fancy to Capt. Mackray. This was

a fine Dntch-built Galley, which failed very well, and was a Ship of good Burden. They gave him, befides the Ship, several Bales of Scarlet Cloth, and during the time of their Stay, they used him very handsomely; tho' they gave him only a short Stock of Provisions and Stores, hardly sufficient to carry him to Bombay; they well knowing in how long time they might run from Johanna thicher, being at that time of the Year, when the Trade-winds savoured their Passage.

AT their Arrival at Bombay, the Relation of the Caffandra's being taken was so different from the Report that Capt. Kirby had made to the Governor concerning it, that he was ashamed of the Meanness of it, and took the same so much to heart, that in his going a Voyage to Persia,

he died before he got there.

NOW the Barrington was the first Ship in order for England, by whom Letters were difpatched concerning Capt. Mackray's being taken. The Captain had disposed of the Ship the Pyrates had given him at Johanna, to one Mr. Wake a very eminent Merchant at Bombay; and also of his other Effects, and went home Passenger in the Barrington. This News of the Indian Seas being incumbered with Pyrates of our Nation, fo far alarmed the Court of Directors, as to petition the Crown to grant a Squadron of Men of War to be fent thither to suppress them, who for near two Years continued to infest those Parts. After Capt. Mackray parted with them, they went and cruifed off the Straits of Babelmondon, or the Red-sea, and there they took a Moors Ship coming down from India richly laden. Tho Capt. Mackray's Ship had 75,000 l. in ready Cash on board of the Company's Treasure, befides

sides great Quantities of Bale Goods, with European Liquors of great Value, &c. yet this Moors Ship had more Value in Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds, with the richest of Drugs, and a great quantity of Balm of Gilead; all which these Pyrates made waste of, and suffered the same to lie exposed to the Wind and Weather on the Island of St. Mary. There we found the Ruins of several Ships and their Cargoes piled up in great Heaps, confisting of the richest Spices and Drugs; all which they valued not: but Money, rich Silks, Diamonds, and other lewels, they took care of; and all Eatables and Drinkables which they fancied. They made the Island of Madagascar their Rendezvous, where they committed all manner of Enormities, and every one did as his own vicious Heart directed him.

IN the Year 1719, the London and Chandois arrived at Bombay; the former under the Command of Capt. Upton, and the latter under the Command of Capt. Fazakerly, who died either at Bombay, or in a Voyage to Persia. now an Account of the Disturbance at Aniango, of the Death of Mr. Gifford, and the Proceedings of Mrs. Gifford in taking care of her Affairs for her own Security. The whole naval Forces of Bombay were all mann'd, and our floating Engine or Machine along with us; and the London, Capt. Upton, was ordered to receive Mr. Brown, one of the Council of Bombay, on board, in order to rectify all Affairs in behalf of the Company's Settlement at Anjango, and to hoist the Union Flag at their main Topmast-head. They were likewise to go in quest of the Pyrates, Taylor and England, who after they had taken the India Ship belonging to the Moors, proceed-

ed for the Island of Domascaicus, in order to have some clandestine Dealing with the French, who inhabit that Island, and are suspected of trading with fuch Pyrates. They also, as we understood afterward, intended to winter there, under Pretence of being English East-India-Men. But coming into the Road, and seeing a very large Ship there, they judg'd her to be richly laden, bound for Europe, belonging either to the English, French, Dutch, or Portuguese, and made Preparation to engage her. This Ship belong'd to the King of Portugal, and had the Vicerov of Gos on board, who was then bound for Lisbon; but having lost their Passage round the Cape, had returned back to winter there. The Vicerov, and all the Head Officers and Gentlemen were alhore, and seeing an English built Ship coming in with English Colours, judged it to be a Ship under the same Misfortune as themselves, that had lost their Passage. The Pyrates had sent the other Ship which they had taken in India, to St. Mary's on the Island of Madagascar, and also the Brigantine, to get all Things in Readiness against they came, in order to heave down and clean their Ship for another Cruise. The Portuguese were preparing to salute them, or expected that they would do fo, as foon as they came to an Anchor; but instead thereof, they came close along-side of them. and instead of firing by way of Salute, with Englist Colours flying, they poured in a Broad-side on them, and then boarded them Sword in hand. The others having made no manner of Preparation to fight, and being a lumbered Ship, they foon compleated their Victory, and carried the Ship out of the Road directly; the Gentlemen on shore not being able to prevent them. When

the Pyrates came to St. Mary's, they altered the Ship, and fitted her for mounting seventy Guns, and the Cassandra for forty Guns; this they did by the Help of Capt. Mackray's Carpenter's Mate, whom they sorced along with them; and then destroyed all the other Ships they had taken. However, they soon resitted, and were resolved to make t'other Crusse on the Coast of India, as some say, in order wilfully to run their Ship on shore, and by that means save most part of their Treasure; and then settle amongst the Moors at Surat, or travel through the Country to some inland Places where the Portuguese inhabited.

The London with the Victory Grab, the Revenge, and Britannia, the Defiance, and Prahm, the great and mighty floating Machine, which the Revenge had in Tow, after having been and settled all the Company's Affairs at Anjango, were returning up the Coast off of Mount Delle, about seven Leagues to the Northward of Tillicherry (where the Honourable Robert Adams, Esq; was then Governor) the Fleet plying to windward, early in the Morning, fell in with the Caffandra and Victory, which was the Ship the Pyrates had taken from the Porsuguese, and named so. The Night before, the Fleet had been very much scattered, and early in the Morning thole two Ships falling in with the Fleet, they thought that the large Ship was the The Victory Grab coming under her London. Stern, thinking the seemed too large for the London (tho' the London was a very large Ship) haled them in English, and asked what Ship that was? They answered, the Victory. They then thought it had been the London, and huzza'd, and asked them what they wanted? The Pyrate Victory haled the Grab, and asked what Ship that was?

was? They answered, the Vittory. By which they knew they had got in the midft of the Bombay Fleet; and the Pyrates reported afterward, that at that time they could have taken them with all the Eafe imaginable. In the mean time the London came up, and asked what was the Matter? The Victory Pyrate discharged a Broad-side at the other Victory, who never fired at her again, and the Pyrate told them at the same time, that the other Ship was the Caffandra. There was such Confusion on board the London, that all the Ship was in an Uproar, and Capt. Uptan frighted very much. By this time it was Sun-riling, little Winds, and close under the Land; where they were obliged to lie all of a heap together, till the Land-breeze came off to separate them. In the mean time, the Pyrates got all things ready to engage. But Capt. Upton, so soon as the Landbreeze came off, was resolved not to fight, without Mr. Brown's Orders, who had a Commission from Governor Boone to hoist the Union Flag. Capt. Upton also required Mr. Brown to give him Security on the Company for all Damages the Ship might fustain. The Ship's Company was very eager to engage; Mr. Lyon (who at his Return to England, had a new Ship built for him, called the Windham) was then chief Mare of the London, and almost mad to see such ridiculous Proceedings. The Captain ordered a Man to the Malt-head to strike the Flag; the Fellow fwore that he would fend Flag-staff and all down with it. Accordingly he went up, and instead of striking the Flag, he drove the Fidd out, and let the Flag-staff run down amain. This made the Pyrates laugh in their Sleeve, tho they did not well know how to venture to engage thems;

for they did not like the Looks of the Bombay Man of War. The Question was proposed, what should be done with the Prabm the Reevenge had in Tow? and Orders were given to Let her on fire; a fine Proof of Conduct after that the President and Council of Bombay had been at that great Expence in procuring an Invention for the better annoying the Enemy's Garrisons! They set her on fire accordingly, and the was entirely confumed; tho' all reasonable Persons must allow, that the Pyrates would never have thought it worth while to take a Vessel not fit to carry out of fight of Land, nor four Leagues off shore, in case of a Head-Sea. After this the Pyrates made off, without any further Attempt on our Ships.

THE Fleet foon after arrived at Bombay, and Order was given for making Preparation for another Siege against Gorey; which accordingly we did, but had the usual ill Success in our Pro-

ceedings.

I shall now speak of a particular Sea-fight performed by two gallant Captains; which, had it not been for some unlucky Accident happening so both of them, they had certainly come off -Conquerors. Capt. Martin in the Eagle Galley, and Capt. Dogget in the Hunter Galley, were some time after engaged with Angria's Grabs off Bombay, and behaved so well, that there was a very great Probability of their succeeding. Capt. Dogget had three times boarded one of the biggest Grabs, and in attempting to board her the fourth time, they blew up, and every Soul of them perished with the Blast; and the Eagle Galley blew up likewise, and not so much as a Man was saved out of either of them. Their Galleywats were

were then obliged to make the best of their way for Bombay, with the News of the ill Success of the Engagement. These Accidents, 'tis to be hoped, will be a Warning to many of our young Sea-Gunners to be more careful in their delivering out their Powder; as it is certain these Misfortunes could no otherwise happen than by their not taking sufficient care of the Powder Magazine. This Engagement was after the great Siege of Allabeg, which was the last Attempt we made by Land on Augria; but have strove ever since

to suppress him by Sea.

THE other Pyrates being still ranging on the Indian Seas, they proceeded for their common Place of Rendezvous, the Island of Madagascar, and in their way they took a Moors Ship, coming from China, loaded with very rich Goods, which they totally demolished at the Island of St. Mary's, where they clean'd their Ships. On these repeated Insults of the Pyrates, the Court of Directors had made their humble Application to the King and Council; on which his Majesty thought proper to appoint a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Commodore Matthews, (viz. the Lyon, Capt. Readiff, on board of whom the Commodore hoisted his broad Pennant; the Salisbury, Capt. Cockburn, who was in case of Death to succeed Commodote Matthews; the Exeter, Sir Robert John-(on; and the Shoreham, Capt. Maine) to be aiding and affifting to the Hon. Company's Settlements, and to suppress all such Pyrates and Robbers as should any ways interrupt the free Trade in the Indian Seas: But by Distress of Weather, before the Squadron arrived at Bombay, they were all separated; the Salisbury and Exeten damaging their Masts, were obliged to bear a-Way

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way for Linbon, to get new Masts, which accordingly they did. In the mean time, the Commodore proceeded with all possible Expedition for the appointed Rendezvous for the Squadron, -which was at Bombay, where the Commodore had Instructions to be aiding and affishing to the Company's Governors, as they should require. The Commodone being defirous that the separated Ships might know where to find him (which pofdibly they knew, without his leaving of Letters in fuch Hands as he did) in his Passage touch'd at St. Augustine's Bay, on the Island of Madagascur to refresh his People; and at his Departure left Letters directed for Capt. Cotkburn, Commander of the Salisbury. He had not been gone long; before the Pyrates in the Victory and Callandra arrived there, to whom the Blacks delivered his Letters, who at that time rid not know of any Men of War coming in quest of them. They took the Letters and brought them on board the Visiony, where Capt. Taylor was pleased to have them read at the Mast, by which they were setisfied of the Strength of the Squadron, the Names of every Ship, the Commanders Names, and the Number of Guns and Men. This looked as if they were left with an intent to fall into the Hands of the Byrares; for as Capt. Gashburn was the Senior Captain next the Commodore, he must certainly have known the Place of Rendezvous. For had not these Letters fell into their Hands. the Salisbury would probably have fell in with these Pyrates; but they finding these Letters left for her, did not think proper to stay there, but directly weighed and run for Port Dolphin. The Inhabitants of St. Augustine did not know who wise right or wrong, and being an ignorant Petple, they gave the Letter to the first Ships that, came: For according to the Account we received afterwards, the Pyrates had not been gonelong, before the Salisbury and Grantham arrived. there, where making no Stay, they had no true Account of them. Wherefore they proceeded for: the Place of Rendezvous appointed before they left England. It is customary, for fear of losing, Company by Distress of Weather, for every Captain to have his failing Instructions, and and Account of Places appointed for Rendezyous: Belides, all Ships of War before they go out of any Harbour have their Signals, with the Life of. the Line of Battle, according to the Seniority of the Commanders: So that every Fore-mast Mark may look up and see the Ship's Name, Captain, and Compliment of Man and Guns, as they steen the Ship; such List always being hung up at the Mizen Mast for the better Instruction of the petty Officers on the Quarter-Deck, in case of Signals made during the time of being in company with whole Squadrons of Shins of War, under the Command of Flags or Commodores.

THE Lyon and Shoroham arrived at Bombay in the Beginning of Soptomber 1721, and the Eneter in about a fortnight after; the having left the Salisbury off the Cape de Viral Islands, after they came out of Lisbon. And the Grandhom being appointed Store-ship for the Squadron, lost company with the Commodore, and was recruiting at the Cape, when the Salisbury arrived there. The Salisbury, Capt. Cockburn, took the Grantham under his Care, in order to bring her to Bombay; where they arrived on the Second of Third of Octaber. At the Lyon's Arrival, the Commodore very much resented the Prasident's

not faluting him. The Prefident of Bombay knew the Length of his own Commission, and as he was a President for the King, and a Governor for the Company, he imagined, as all other great Men in such Stations would, that he was something superior to a Commodore of a Squadron; the Directors of the Company had sent Orders by the Grantbam for him to salute the Commodore, at his Arrival. After many Mesages to and fro, disputing who should fire first, the President in Council complied to salute him, and then the Commodore thought proper to go an shore.

THE Island of Bombay was now throng'd with the Navy-Officers, who look'd as much superior to us, as the Greatness of their Ambition could posfibly lead them. There were daily Duels fought by one or other of them; and Challenges perpetually sent round the Island by the Gentlemen of the Navy. Having fuch a great Number of gallant Heroes, we were in great hopes of totally demolishing Augria. The President and Council. with the Commodore, concluded on the Attack of Allaber, and withal to fend an Express to the Viceroy of Goa, and to the General of the North, to request their Affistance in this great and important Affair. The Viceroy with much pretended Zeal came in person, defigning to head fuch Forces as he had raised, and brought with him: The General of the North also came down to Bombay, and was most magnificently entertained by the President. The Horse-Guards of the Island of Bembay were ordered and fitted up for this Expedition: We now took a Method we never before had taken; we were to land at Choule all our Artillery, that being a Harbour

belonging to the Portuguese, and joining to Angria's Country; our Camp was pitched on the Island of Bombay in order for Review; and every thing was disposed in a very compleat manner. Mr. Cowing was appointed by the Prefident and Council, Generalissimo of all the English Forces: feveral Commissions were granted to the Gentlemen belonging to the Men of War; Mr. Wheat-In first Lieutenant of the Exeter, was commisfioned as Colonel of a Company in the Company's Service; Mr. John Johnson as Captain in the fame. Mr. Bellamy, a Midshipman belonging to the Commodore, was commissioned as an Enfign; and Lieutenant Crowford, who was then third Lieutenant of the Lyon, was commissioned as Captain; and the Gentlemen of the Men of War, who thought proper to go as Volunteers in the Company's Service on this Expedition, were honourably accepted of and generously rewarded. We were now furnished with a large Train of Artillery, an accomplished Gentleman chose for chief Engineer, recommended out of the Squadron, and Capt. Greenbill Captain of the Artillery; with a Company of Pioneers. Camp being formed on the Island of Bombay, they were all thoroughly disciplin'd according to the Prefident's and Commodore's Approbation, and encreased by a Detachment of 40 Men out of every Man of War. The Portuguese Troops and Forces join'd us at Choule: The Men of War, and the rest of the Naval Force of Bombay took on board all the Soldiers, and feveral. other Vessels were taken up as Transports to carty the Artillery. We had 24 fine Field-pieces of Cannon, and all manner of Ammunition answerable to them. From Choule we march'd for-D 4 Allak

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Allebeg; the Shipping came to an Anchor in the Road. In the mean time, the Captains of the Men of War were follicitous to find out the Channel that led to a small Fort at the Harbour's Mouth of Allabeg. This Sir Robert Johns for undertook, and went in his own Barge to found for the Channel; and he imagined he had found one sufficient to early the Shoreham; a 20 Gun Ship, under the Command of Capt. Cowel Maine: But how this Accident happened, we cannot judge; for they run her on the Rocks going into the Harbour, where the received considerable Damage, tho they got her off; again. She broke five of her Floor timbers, and had it not been flowing Waters they must in all Pro-

bability have left her there.

General Cowing was all this while drawing up the Army, and having join'd all the Portuguele Forces, they encamped on the Sands of Allabera where they got all their Army in an engaging Posture. Commodore Masshews was very dillgent, and being desirous to see the Distrostion of the Camp, went on thores in company with the Vicerov of Goa, the General of the North, and General Cowing; with a Right Guardthey rode out of the Camp to view the Country so far as they thought proper, for their better Direction which way to march. Our Army now consisted of near 5000 Men all together, which were but few to attack an Enemy in his own Dominions. But had their Courage and Conduct been good, they might possibly have drove Angria quite out of the Low Country, into the Sedey's Dominions. The Commodore, with the rest of the general Officers, coming by a fort of an inclosed piece of Ground, a fingle Fellow

Fellow of the Augrians came boldly up to the Hedge, and threw a Lance at the Commodore, which stuck in his Thigh: The Fellow was well mounted, and so was the Commodore, who directly as foon as he had received the Wounddrew out the Lance himself, and rode after the Fellow with great Fury, pulling out his Pistols in order to shoot at him; but neither of them would give fire. This so enraged the Commodore, that he was like a Man diffracted, to think his Armourer had taken so little care to have his Arms in or-The Fury he was in, hurried him beyond Reason; for had not he stop'd as he did, he would foon have repented, for they were encamp'd in a Wood about two Miles from the Place. The Commodore feeing the Camp in fuch regular Form and Order as he approved of having their Artillery and all necessary Ammunition in Readiness; the Portuguese on the right Wing, and the English Seamen on the left; the Day of Attack was fet. When the Viceroy of Goa came off, and went on board his Ship, pretending that he was taken very ill. The Commodore fent his own Doctor to him, to offer his Service, and fupply him with fuch Medicines as should be convenient for him, if he was really taken ill. But the Doctor returned, and reported to the Commodore, that he did not perceive any thing to be the matter with him, However the Day of Attack was not put off: But General Cowing headed the English Army, and the General of the North the Portuguese; and none appeared more courageous than the English Seamen, commanded by the Officers of the Navy In this Order, they came boldly up to the Castle-

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Walls of # Allabeg, where they pitch'd their Scaling-Ladders, and gallantly afcended the Wall. Young Mr. Bellamy, who is now, if alive, a Lieutenant in the Navy, ascended the Walls with Colours flying in his Hand, and defended himself bravely against the Enemy. The Angrians came down in a great Body, with several Elephanes: which the General of the North perceiving, he broke the Order of his Wing; and the Seamen being employed in storming the Castle, (which for certain they would have taken, had they been properly supported) the whole Army fell into Confulion. So loon as the Enemy faw that the Porsuguese were on the Retreat, and the whole Army was confused, they came down upon them, and made a terrible Slaughter amongst the Englifb Soldiers and Seamen; great part of our Artillery was taken, with most of the Ammunition thereto belonging.

IN the mean time, this bright Youth, Mr Bellamy had so gallandy engaged himself, that had not Lieutenant Wheasty (who on this Expedition had a Colonel's Commission) and Lieutenant Johnson, Sir Robert's eldest Son, slew to his Relief, he would certainly have been cut to pieces. Tho

^{*} Note, Allabeg lies between Golaby and Choule; Choule not being above 15 Leagues to the Southward of Bombay, and Golaby not above fix. Leagues from Bombay. And from the Portuguese City of Choule it is about 10 or 12 Miles through the Country to Allabeg. If the Portuguese did not fide with them, they would not admit the Angrian Grabs to anchor in their Harbours.

they brought him off with Life, yet he was cut

and mangled in a miserable manner.

THE whole Army was now on the Rout, and the Commodore came on shore in a violent Rage, flew at the General of the North, and thrust his Cane in his Mouth, and treated the Viceroy not Thus the Angrians defeated us this much better. time, intirely by the Treachery of the Portuguese, who feem'd to delign only to lead our People on, and then to leave them in the lurch: feem'd the more probable; for they never once offered to pursue them, but let them march off without any Molestation. We got off most of our scatter'd Forces, and what part of the Baggage and Amillery we had faved, and re imbarked, tho' we had great Numbers kill'd and wounded. Among the wounded was Mr. Edward Province, a young Man belonging to the Lyon; who lost one of his Eyes, and part of his Right-hand; Mr. William Jeffer fon and Mr. William Thirteen, Seamen on board the Salisbury; the former lost his Right-hand, and the latter had his Right-arm so fhattered, that he never had the Use of it afterwards, and the Surgeons took out 32 Splinters of Bone from his Arm. For the better Encouragement of others to enter into the honourable Company's Service, Mr. Province received 30 l. Sterl. and has been employed in the Company's Warehouse at the Steel-yard ever since; Jeffer son received 30 l. and Thirteen received 30 l. befides a Penfion from the Cheft of Chatham.

THE whole Army returned now to Bombay; and the Shoreham was fent up to Suras to dock, and repair the Damage she had sustained; the Commodore also with the Exeter went for Suras, and left the Salishury Guard-ship at Bombay.

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THE time limited for the Government of the Hon. Charles Boone, Esq; was expired, and the Court of Directors appointed the Hon. Fobre Pitts, Esq; to succeed him. Governor Boone had behaved in so honourable a manner, that it was with the utmost Reluctance that all Ranks of People at Bombay parted with him. And it may be truly faid, that none of his Predecessors in that Post ever deserved so much on all Accounts. or had such real Respect paid them. the Island of Bombay in Fanuary 1721-2, and embarked on board the London, Capt. Upton; and had with him the Greenwich in company, Capt. Barnes. 'Tho' this honourable Gentleman was defeated in most of his Undertakings against Angria, with no small Trouble and Concern to himself, he left the Island in a good Posture of Defence both by Sea and Land: He found the same unguarded, and very poor, but lest it flourishing in Trade, and many Merchants were come from Madrals and Bengall to lettle there. After his Honour was attended to the Water-fide by most of the Inhabitants, he took his Leave, and returned them his hearty Thanks for the Sincerity of their Friendship and Subjection during his Government. When the Landon was under Sail, and the other Governor taking his Leave, he delivered up the Keys, and the Charge of the Island, with all the proper Winings in a large Box. At his Flonour sembarking, the Guns fired all round the Fort, as did the Shipping and Naval Forces of the Island, except the Men of War,

AS foon as Commodore Matthewn had got on his Voyage for Surat, having the Shoreham and Exeter in his company, of of the High-land

of St. John's, he made a Signal for Sir Robert Johnson to come on board of him; when he ordered him to proceed down to Gea, and there purchase Arrack for the Use of the Squadron, and at his Peril not to put into Bomber or elfewhere till he arrived at Goa; also not to discharge Man or Officer on any account whatever. Sir Robert parted company with the aforefaid Orders; but off the High-land of Baffean, he met with the Chandois coming down from Surat, with whom he join'd company and came to Bombay, where he went on shore, and discharged his eldest Son, who was his Second Lieutenaus. and made the Gentleman who was his Third his Second; and his youngest Son, who was Midshipman on board, he made Third Lieurenant. then proceeded down for Goo, and there took in Arrack fufficient for his own Ship's Company, but concerned himself with no more. From thence he proceeded to Tillipherry, where the Commos dore came up with him, and flood his further Proceedings. The Commedore infifted, that either he and his youngest Son should quit their Commissions voluntarily, or else the Matter ' should be decided by a Court Martial, which probably would have broke them for not complying with Orders. Upon this, Sir Robert quitted his Post, and the Commodore made his own Capt min-Lieutenant Captain of the Exeder in the room of Sir Robert. The Chandois being in the Road; he with his two Sons came for Empland in hera tho' at the Cape, Sir Robert and the Cape tain of the Chandois disagreeing, he, with his Sons, want on board the Addison; whiche with the Nightingale and Chandois were cast away, and Sir Rapers and his save Sympty was a rewise by daid#

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· I shall now give an Account of Commodore Matthews's Voyage from Bombay round the Island of Madagafear in quest of Capr. England and Cape. Taylor the Pyrates. I was on board the Salisbury, Pilot and Interpreter for Capt. Cockbarn, and was Interpreter for the Squadron with the Viceroy of Goa, in order to procure 2 Vessel to have stope Sir Robert at Goa, but he was gone before we came there. In February 1721-2 we left the Coast of Malabar, and took our Departure from Cape Commeron in the Latitude of 7 Deg. 10. M. Northerly, and shaped our Course for the Island of Moroslas, but made no Stay there; tho' we here found writ on Capt. Carpenter's Tomb with a Piece of Charcoal, We were bere in the Cassandra and Victory, expecting your Coming; we left this Place on the 28th of February, and are now on our Voyage for Port Dolphin, on the Island of Madagascar. However we proceeded from Morollas to Domafcaisas, where some of our People disposed of several Casks of Arrack, and Madera Wine, &c. for very good Profit. We made no long Stay, but weighed from thence about the middle of March. and beat away against the South-west Monsoons. in order to reach Port Dolphin: But the Winter was coming on fo fast, and the Seas so very short withal, that it was impossible for us to keep up our fides to Windward: So that we then bore away for the Island of St. Mary, and game to anchor at Charneck-Peint on the Island of Madagascar, about three Leagues distant from St. Mary. The Commodore fent the Sahisbury, and his Second Lieutenant, with his fixear'd Boat, up to the Island, to make Discovesies; where we found the Wrecks of feveral Ships which

which the Pyrates had demolished, with their Cargo's of China Ware, rich Drugs, and all forts of Spices, lying in great heaps on the Beach of the faid Island: there were also several Guns. So foon as the Commodore was informed by his Lieutenant what great Quantities of Merchants Goods lay on the said Island, he made a Signal for us to weigh, and come down to them at Charneck Point; which so soon as we did, he, with the Exeter, went up to St. Mary's, where the Commodore directed the Guns to be weighed, and took such Commodities as were least damaged. While we were watering of the Salisbury, a white Man came down, who faid his Name was James Plantain; that he was born on the Island of Jamaica, at Chocolate-Hole, and that he had been a pyrating, but had now left off, and had fettled at a Place about fix or feven Miles higher up, called Ranter-Bay, where he had fortified himself, and was called by the Natives, King of Ranter-Bay; and provided the Commodore thought proper, he would supply the Squadron with Cattle. Capt. Cockburn having an Account of this Pyrate's coming down, went himself in order to bring him off; but finding that he had a number of armed Men in the Wood, he did not think proper to attempt it; but sent an Account of this by the Exeter's Boat (which had been ordered to cut a small Tree to make a flying Gibb-boom of) to the Common dore; who came down directly. Plantain have ing given several of Capt. Cockburn's petty Officers an Invitation to his Castle, the Captain in hopes of having farther Intelligence where the Pyrates were let them go; who brought an Account of the great Riches the faid Plantain 374

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was possessed of, and how he was homaged by the Natives, and called King of Ranter-Bay, had a large Number of Slaves under him; and that there was also one fames Adair a Scotsman, and a Dane, who were fortified there as well as he, and that they lived a very profane and debauch'd Life, indulging themselves in all manner of Wickedness. After this we fold them several Hogsheads and Puncheons of Arrack, and Hampers of Wine, for which they paid a very large Price, in Diamonds, and Gold Pieces of about 10s. each. several Cattle sent down for the Benefit of the Squadron; and Plantain himself came down and delivered his Goods and Money to one Ballet, a Midshipman in the Salisbury, who had been entrusted with Messages to and fro' between Plantain and us. Our People likewise sold them Hats, Shoes, Stockings, and fuch other Necessaries as they wanted. His House, or rather Castle, was fortified with Guns, and strongly guarded: During the time that the Commodore was on shore, Plantain had the Impudence to keep St. George's Flag flying, and barbecu'd a Hog for his Entertainment. He little thought we should have ferv'd him such a Trick as we did; for so soon as he had taken his Leave, and only left a flight Guard of Black Men to take care of the Arrack. &c. we directly mann'd the Ships Long-boats with Arms, and fent them on shore, and brought off all the Liquor which the aforesaid Mr. Besset had been paid for, and also several of the Blacks. who were left to guard the faid Arrack. We were not able to suppress those Pyrates, who after they had done all the vile Actions possible, were now fettled on shore amongst a parcel of Hearthens, to indulge themselves in all forts of Vica-

The Accounts we had from them conserning the other Pyraces, were as follow: That the Victory and Callandra were gone for Port Dolphin, in order to keep clear of us, and that they intended to foon as Weather permitted to go away for the Spanish West-Indies, there to surrender up their Ships to the Spaniard, and to accept of the Spanish Act of Grace. This was confirmed by Mr. William More the Surgeon, who made his Escape from them before they got to Portobelle, or Carthagena, where by Aogident he found the Mermaid Capt. Laws, with whom he came down to Tomaica. There he was examined before the Duke of Pertland, Governor of Jamaica; and the Commander lie was taken from, speaking in his belitalf, he was cleared, and came to Engl land in the Mermaid.

WE weighed from St. Many's; the latter End of April 1722, and came for Managora Bays where we purchased forme more Provisions for the Use of the Squadron. The Exerce was sent to Maffeylane wand there saw on those; but by good fortune was got off again. From therice we weighted in the Beginning of May, and proecoded with the Lyon for the Hland of Johanna, and the Exeren was feat to Maffinbeak, a Place possessed by the Portugues on the Coast of Eshil wis, where fite difficied of the Guns they took on board at St. Mary's, and shipp'd great Quantities of Cowries in their After-hole. Before the join'd us in the Road of Johanna, the Commodore was failed for Bengal, and left us to wait the Exel ser's Return, and then to cruife off the Straits Mouth of Babelmondon, in order to look out for the Pyrates. We cruited off there till the latter End of August, when we were joined by the Dawfor

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Dawfon East-Indianan and the Fame Galley of Bombay, commanded by Capt. Ackland, a Gentleman who came out with Commodore Matthews, as Midshipman. Taking these two Ships under our Convoy, we proceeded for Bombay, where we were well received; for the Pertuguese had again quarrelled with the English, and almost stary'd the Inhabitants, not suffering any Supply to come from the neighbouring Island, in Defiance of the Company's Forts. So foon as the Men of War were arrived, Governor Pitts, with the Advice of his Council, sent to the Captain of the Salisbury for Affiftance; and the Prefident sent off Major Stanton to encourage all fuch Volunteers as would go on this Expedition round the Island of Bombay, to make an Attack on the Portugue fe. Accordingly they got forty Men out of each Ship, with a promisory Reward of 40 Rupees per Man, and the other Encouragements for those who should lose a Leg or, an Arm, as were offered by the late Governor. We mann'd several Sail of the largest Galleywats, and went round the Island; against the Fort of Surey we begun our Attack, and foon disabled the Battery they had built to prevent the trading Boats coming over to the Illand, then plugg'd up their Guns, and made them quit their Possession; and lest the way open for the Inhabitants of the Main to come down with all manner of Provisions, without being imposed on by the Pertuguese. Governor Pitts also sent Mr. Bendall again to the General of the North, who still insisted on the Articles fign'd by Secretary Cooks in the Year 1687; but at last they gave up this Point once more.

SOON after we obtained this Advantage, we had an Account brought from Wonleigh, that

Angria's

with Angria the Pyrate, &c. 67

Angria's Grabs, with several Sail of Galleywats. were cruifing off the Back of the Island of Bombay; whereupon we manned the Victory with Men out of the Ships of War, and Capt. Lawfor commanded her. We went out, and foor fell in with them; they engaged us four Hours and a half, and a Dutch Man on board one of their Grabs, frequently called to us in English, and bid us strike, for that they never would. However, we foon cut him off, and the Grab Bruck, and we brought her into Bombay as 2 free Prize; this was the first time we had taken any thing belonging to Augrin. In the mean time, the Court of Directors had built three fine Galleys at Deptford and Blackwall Yards; we had an account of their Arrival at Madrass with the Treasure belonging to the Nightingale. they were coming up the Coast, they met with three Sail of Portuguese Grabs, who off of Gos prefumed to affault them. They foon took one of them, and brought her as a Prize to Bombay: The taking of this Grab has kept the Portuguese in tolerable good order, tho' every now and then they have made some little Disturbances.

THE Commodore arrived soon after this at Bengal, and took in a Freight of Sugar, and them came up to Surat. He then ordered the Captains of the Exeter and Salisbury to exchange, and sent the Exeter for England, and he and the Salisbury continued in the Country. He took on board at Madrass the Widow of Mr. Wilham Gifford, who was cut off at Anjango, and brought her to England with him, and arrived in the Downs on July 1724.

SINCE that time, we have never attempted to make any Attacks upon Angria's Dominions.

GA HESTORY of the Wars

but endeavoured to break his Naval Strength, tho' with very ill Success: For he has at several times done us Mischief and taken our Shipping. This is attributed to the Affishance he has had from feveral Dutch Deferters who have got into his Service: In the Year 1728, he took the Bombay-Galler, and re-took the Grab taken from him by Cape. Lawfon, affished by Men from the Ships of War. In the Year 1730, he attack'd the Ockham, Capt. Foblam, who made a gallant Defence; and the Hon. Mr. Cowing being then President of Bembay, he gave every Man on board the Ship two Months Pay gratis, and at their Arrival in England the Court of Directors. gave each of them two Months. Payi more, and the Owners of the Ockbam gave each Man a. Month's Pay more, as an Encouragement for their good Behaviour. Angria and his Son continue will fo troublesome, that it is difficult for the Merchant Ships to pals and repals : but his Surcels, 'ris faid, is chiefly owing to the Affifance of the Portuguese, who supply him with all forts' of Ammunicion, Guinners, &c.

I shall now give an Account of the taking of the Derby, Capt. Anselm, at his Arrival on the Cosist of India. In May 1739, they left England, bound for Bombay, having on board a larger brumber of Passengers. Annuagh thick were several English Ladies and their Maids, in order to promote their Fortunes; there were also the Governor of Tillicherry's Sister, and several other Ladies going to their Husbands. They arrived on the Coast in December last, and off the High Land of Gerey, they fell in with sive Sail of innyia's Grabs, and several Galleywats, who saids furiously attack'd them. The Derby's Crew

Crew stood most gallantly by the Ship, and Captain; and tho' a great Number of them were killed, the Remainder held out till they were quite over-power'd. During the time of the Engagement, they that away all the Derby's Shrouds; fo that having no Security for their Masts, they roll'd them all away, which did them great Damage; and in this deployable Condition they became a Prey to Angria, who was seen to tow them into Gerey. It being calm, none could go to their Assistance. We since hear. that the Boatswain and several of the Men have made their Escape, and come to Bombay, not to be doubted but the Hon. Company will use all proper means, that a Naval Force may be fent there once more, to endeavour to suppress the said Pyrate, and retaliate the Injuries they have received. Amongst the Passengers taken in the Derby, was Capt. Slaughter, late of the Island of St. Helena, with whom I was formerly acquainted when he officiated as Town-Marthal on the faid Island, but for his good Behaviour, the Company had promoted him to that Place of Honour; his Lady was also with him.

AFTER the Exeter and Salisbury were failed for England, I came home in the King George, Capt. Jobs Houghton: and have had all the latter Account from the time of Captain Folfon's being engaged by the said Pyrate, from very good Authority; as Mates of Ships in the Company's Service, &c. If the East-India Com-Dany shall think proper to send a further Supply for the Safe-guard of their coasting Trade in those Parts, I shall offer my Service to go, and use my utmost Endeavours for their Interest; they being worthy to be served above all the Merchants

go History of the Wars, &c.

Merchants in Great Britain, for the Care they take of those who receive Damage, and also of the Widows of those who are killed in their Service. Pray God give them Success for the suture, that by the Conduct of some worthy Gentlemen, they may be able to suppress this troublesome Pyrate Angria and his Adherents. This is the hearty Prayer of,

Their Honours most Obedient,

and Humble Servant,

CL. DOWNING.



A PARTICULAR

ACCOUNT

Of all the

TRANSACTIONS

In the VOYAGE of

Commodore Matthews

To the

EAST-INDIES;

With the Lyon, Salisbury, Exeter, and Shoreham: Sent thither to suppress the Pyrates,



To the READER.

Mumbly loope that the Care I have taken in giving the World a particular Account of the Affairs which happened in our Voyage (it being the plain Truth in all respects) will be the more efteemed for the Sineerity of the same; I being partly an Eye-witness to all that passed, and in some Passages Interpreter for those Gentlemen the Commodore thought proper to send as Commissaries to the Viceroy of Goa.

THE Dispute between the Commodore and Sir Robert Johnson is worthy Remark, which I have related with the utmost Fidelity on both Sides, and leave the World to judge who in this Point

was most to blame.

AS to the Tryal of Sir Robert's Purfer, it was decided by the Commodore with great fuffice and Equity; and likewife the Tryal and Condemnation of Mr. Sutherland, for the Murder of Mr. Dalrymple.

THESE and many other Particulars have not been made publick by any Author as yet; which I hope will be much to the Reader's Sa-

tisfaction.



A PARTICULAR

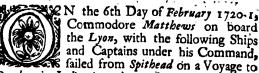
ACCOUNT

Of the

TRANSACTIONS

In the VOYAGE of

Commodore Matthews.



Bombay in India, in order to suppress the Pyrates who were then in those Parts, and had taken the E Cassandra,

Cassandra, Capt. Mackray Commander, belonging the Hon. East-India Company, &c.

Ships.

Capeains and Officers.

Thomas Matthews, Elg; Commodore.

Lyen, 50 Guns, Capt. Reddiff 240 Men. Lieut. Braithwait, 1st Lieut. Pilot for the Company, Mr. Wallace. Lieut. Walker, 2d. Lieut. Walker, 3d.

Salisbury, 40 Guns, 200, Men. Capt. John Cockhurn, Second Commander. Lieut. Elliot, 1st Lieut. No Pilot on board. Lieut. Stepney, 2d. Lieut. Wood, 3d.

Exeter, 50 Guns, 240 Men.

Pilot for the Company, Mr. Micham.

Sir Robert Johnson, Capt.

Lieut. Wheatly, 1st Lieut.

Lieut. Johnson, 2d.

Lieut. Cook, 3d.

Shoreham, 20 Guns, Capt. Covell Maine. 120 Men. - Lieut. Crawford. No Pilot on board.

WE had also with us, the Grantham, Capt. Field, belonging to the Company, which was ordered as a Store-Ship for us.

AT Eight in the Morning the Commodore made the Signal for unmooring, which we did; and then directly to weigh and get under Sail with all possible speed. The Shoreham by some Accident had damaged her Main-mast, and was obliged

fent to suppress the Pyrates. 7\$

obliged to put into Portsmouth Harbour, to get

another Main-mast.

WE in the Salisbury, with the Lyon, Exeter, and Grantham, proceeded to Sea, tho with a very indifferent Wind, it being about N. by W. and blowing very fresh; we kept the Sea, and beat down the Channel, but had very hard Gales of Wind. The next Day after we failed, about four in the Afternoon, by a very hard Squall of Wind the Commodore forung his main Yard; but notwithstanding this Accident, he would not put into any Harbour, but brought to that Night under our lower Sails, till he had fished or mended his Yard again, and in the Morning made sail down the Channel, as near our Course as posfibly he could lay the same; the Weather being very bad with much Snow, Sleet and a hard Gale of Wind, sometimes at W. S. W. and Northward, to the N. W. blowing hard with a mountainous Sea.

ON the 9th Instant, about four in the Afternoon it cleared up, and we saw the Land on our Star-board Quarter, which proved to be the Start-Point; from which we were obliged to take our Departure, the Weather proving very bad again. The Wind some small matter favouring us, we got clear out of the Channel, and in the Bay of Biscay we had a very hard Storm of Wind. Here we lay to, under our Main-fail for three or four Days, and in this Distress we Jost company of the Exeter, which we feared had foundered, but by God's Mercy was preferved. On or about two Days after, the Wcather being something moderate, and the Wind pretty favourable, the Exeter join'd company again; and the next Day the Shoreham join'd us

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in the Latitude of 30 Deg. and some odd Miles; we then computing ourselves to be on or near the Burling. That Night, which was the 20th of February, we had, about Seven in the Evening, a hard Gale of Wind, which lasted 48 Hours, with much Thunder, Lightning, and Rain. On the 21st in the Morning, about four o'clock, by the violence of the Storm, we sprung our Main-mast about fix Foot above the Step in the Well, which put us all in great Surprize. The Exeter also lost company with us again. As the Day-light came on, we made the Signal of Distress, and none of us at that time expected to see Land again; but GOD ALMIGHTY most miraculously brought us safe to Lisbon Harbour after we had forung our Mast in so dangerous a Place. that if it had intirely gone away, it must have carried the whole Side of the Ship with it.

THE Commodore feeing our Signal of Diftress, bore down to us; and hearing what Condition we were in, ordered us to bear away for Lisbon, to get another Mast, and to bring a Mainyard for him, which accordingly we did. About one in the Afternoon, we made the Land, which was much nearer to us than what we computed it to be. The same Night we got into Cascais Bay, and came to an Anchor; and the Weather proving fair, we got out our Long-boat, and cleared our Ship as much as possible. In the Morning a Pilot came on board, to carry us into the Harbour. We weighed directly with a small Gale of Wind at West, which did not continue long, but was succeeded by a hard Gale and thick Fog, so that with great Difficulty we got into the Harbour that Night, which was the 23d of February. The Night after we were

moor'd in the Harbour, we had fuch a violent Storm of Wind and Hail, that it being my Watch on the Deck, I was obliged to call the Hands up to strike our Yards and Topmast; but the Men that went up to the Tops to strike our Topmast, were obliged to get underneath our Tops for Shelter, the Hail being so very violent, and of fuch a Bigness, that no Person was able to stand the same. Mr. Robert Cheater, our Carpenter, put his Hand out of his Cabin and took up one of the Hail-stones, which he affirmed was one Inch and a half in Diameter. This Squall held a quarter of an Hour, and the next Day we employed our People to unrig our Main-mast, whilst our Captain went on shore to the Storekeepers in order for another, which we had In searching the Mast, we found the given us. fame to be damaged in three Places; we then thought proper to inspect the Fore-mast, which we also found to be sprung in two Places; so that we were obliged to have a new Fore-mast also.

THE next Morning we saw a large Ship coming into the Harbour, which proved to be the Exeter, Sir Robert Johnson Commander, who by the same Distress of Weather, had forung his Foremast and Boltsprit, and was obliged to put in for a Recruit of Masts and other Refreshments. A short time after, Commodore Stuart in the Dover came in with two other Ships in his Company; he was on a Voyage for the Redemption of the Captives in Algier. Our third Lieutenant being of a fickly Disposition, quitted us by consent of Commodore Stuart, we being under his Command during our Stay there. Mr. William Berkeley, Nephew to my Lord Berkeley, was made our third E 3

Lieutenant. He came from on board the Exeser, and was a gallant and brave young Man, tho' not much acquainted with our Sea-Methods, but made a very good Officer, and much exceeded his Predecessor in Goodness to the Men; which good Behaviour made him well beloved. Mr. Berkeley, in consideration of Mr. Wood's ill State of Health and of his being poor, very generously made him a Present of 80 Moidores

to bear his Charges home.

HERE we had another of our petty Officers fliamefully discharged, and sent home, one Foseph Windham, a Midshipman; who on shore at Bellisle in Lisbon Harbour, in the Hearing of Sir Robert Johnson and our Captain, was drinking of treasonable Healths: And when he was surprized with the Sight of Sir Robert and the Captain, he drew his Sword and jump'd out of a Window, and run away, crying, King James for ever! But by the Affiftance of the Boat's Crew, he was soon brought back again, sent on board as a Prisoner, and confin'd in the Gun-Room. A Day or two after he was carried before Commodore Stuart, who enquired into the Circumstances of the Affair. He pleaded he was in Liquor; so on account of his having great Friends, the Commodore ordered his Discharge to be made out, as a disaffected Person to the Government, and sent him for England in a small Merchant Ship, which carried home Lieurenant Wood. Sir Robert indeed, mightily infifted on a Court Martial, and to have had him punished, according to the utmost Severity of Law.

I'T was on or near the twentieth of March e'er we had our new Mast fix'd and rigg'd, and got in a good sailing Posture again; and having taken

fent to suppress the Pyrates. 79

wine, and such like, we made a Signal to prepare for failing; which we did on the 21st Instant, having only the Exerci in company with us. By the favour of a prosperous Gale, we soon arrived at Madera, where the Commodore had been, with the Shoreham and Grantham in his company, and had left Orders for us to proceed after him to the Island of St. Jago, which is one

of the Cape de Verd Mands.

I N a short time we took on board our Wine and Water, and about the 6th of April we failed, having the Memouth East-Indiaman in compamy with us a finall time while we lay at Madera, who failed thence a Day before us. While we lay there, one Abraham Worth run away from us. In four on five Days after, by a pleasant Gale of Wind we arrived at St. Jago, and there heard that the Commodore was gone for the Cape of Good Hope. We staid here but 48 Hours, to refresh the Ship's Company with such Provisions as the Place afforded; which were Fowls, Coconuts, Plantanes, Bananas, Pine-Apples, Hogs, and some Goats; which the Natives barter for any fort of old Clothes. Here we went a Fiftiing for the further Refreshment of the Ship's Company; and haled our Line, and in three Draughts, inclosed as much Fish as our fix-oard Boat could carry on board at three times; which was a great Refreshment to us. Amongst these Fish, we found three very large Turrie, one of which was of an uncommon Size, weighing at least 400 Pound, which was looked upon, by those who had been in the West-Indies, where many of them are caught, to be one of the largest that ever was taken.

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ON the 16th of April, we failed from St. Jago toward the Cape of Good Hope. When we came to Sea, the Exeter failing fomething better than we, Sir Robert Johnson came up along our Side, and defired Capt. Cockburn to let him make the best of his Way for the Cape, in hopes there to have join'd company again with the Commodore, and to have given him an account of our coming with all speed, so to have made the Squadron up there. But the Commodore was gone before Sir Robers got there, and he made no long Stay after him, but proceeded for Bombay; so we saw no more of them till we came there. We had a fine Passage to the Cape, arrived there on the 22d of May, and found the Granthem Store-ship, which had lost company with the Commodore, and had missed joining the Exeter. We staid here on or near a Week, and filled all our Water Casks; and on the 30th Instant we left the Cape, the Grantham in company, and met with a great deal of bad Weather, in beating about the Cape, it then being the heighth of their Winter.

IN the latter end of June we arrived at Se. Augustine's Bay on the South Part of the Island of Madagasiar, where we had an Account that the Commodore and Shoreham had been there, and had left Letters for us. But the Pyrates coming in after they sailed, compelled the Natives to deliver to them the Letters the Commodore had left; which they had read at their Mast, as mentioned before.

THE Natives here are all Negroes, and were desirous to trade with us, making Signs to us to anchor before we went into the Bay, which we found to be very rocky and foul Ground,

sent to suppress the Pyrates.

and uncertain Sounding. For on one Side we had 10.0r 12 Fathorn Water, and on the other could find no Ground with 30 or 40 Fathom of The Bay being so uncertain in the Sounding, and having no Person on board which had ever been there, we put to Sea again; but the Natives came on board in such Numbers, that we had hardly room for them in the Ship. There were Kings and Princes in familiar Conversation with the private Men on board, importuning them by Signs, and what small English they could speak, to desire the Captain to stay, telling us they would bring us good Cow for eat, much Fat, and such like Expressions, with many a G-d d-n ye, John, me love you, which they had learnt of the Pyrates; so that these Expresfions may be a Terror to every English Christian, to think that their Nation is distinguished by fuch wicked Execuations.

THE Captain did not care for staying, as we had none on board to give any Account of the Place; so we, with the Grantham, made sail again; and in coming out of the Bay, the Canoos or small Boats which they came on board in were fo numerous, that the Grantham run one of them down, and brought the King and Prince to Sea with them. But notwithstanding we were at Sea, having small light Winds, and failing along shore, our Captain made Mr. John Steele, the Carpenter, (whom I mentioned before) build, them a Boat, and gave them Water and Brandy, with Provisions, and fent them home again. The Year following, we heard that they got fafe home, and that they had hung the Boat up in the King's House, in token of the Goodness of the Englist: And it is to be hoped, that Action may

of Weather, or for want of Provisions.

THANKS be to God, our Ship's Company continued in good Health; for as yet we had not lost one Man: but about three Days after we left St. Augustine's Bay, one of our Men fell over-board, in the Dusk of the Evening. We directly got our Boat out, and came so near him, as to find his Hat, but saw no more of him. We proceeded with all the speed we could for the Island of Johanna, sailing with a fine Trade-wind, and running for some Days along shore, where we had regular Soundings for almost three Days together, never altering from 16 Fathom above a quarter of a Fathom.

ON the 25th of July we arrived at Johanna, where we got Refreshments for our People; it being a plentiful Island for all forts of Cattle, Fowls, Goats, and fine Fruits, of which you may go ashore and gather what you please. Our Ship's Cook-room was soon surnished with three or four Spits one above another, from four in the Morning till eight at Night; this Refreshment put all our People into good heart again. We tarried here about nine or ten Days, and sailed on the third of August, having got Water, and Store of fresh Provisions, which the Inhabitants truck for any manner of old Clothes, Pepper, or the like Commodities.

WE proceeded from hence with all speed for our Station; which was to cruise off the Highland of St. John on the Coast of India, till the Commodore was pleased to order us in. But in our Passage thicker, our first Lieutenaut, Mr. James Elliot, sickned and died. Our Captain

preferred the next Officer in course, Mr. John Stepney, to be our first Lieutenant, Mr. William Berkeley our second, and his Son Mr. William Ceckburn to be our third; tho' after we came to Bombay, the Commodore put another in his place. After a fine Paffage from Johanna, about the Beginning of October we arriv'd on the Coast of India, and made the High-land of Ballean, about 10 Leagues to the Northward of Bombay, where the Grantbam took her Leave of us, and went into Bombay, faluting us with 17 Guns. We returned them 15, which is the Custom for all King's Ships to return two less than what any Merchant Ship Bres. I was the only Man on board acquainted with the Coast. which gain'd me much of the Captain's Favour, and in a manner the whole Charge of the Ship was committed to me, in working up the Coast, and piloting the Ship into Bombay, and several other Harbours, of which I have the Caprain's Certificate ready to produce. After the Gransham had left us, we stood off and on shore as the Land and Sea Breezes would permit; and on the 4th of October we made the High-land of St. , John's, faw a final Sail, gave Chase to her, and foon fooke with her. She proved to be the Armell Sloop belonging to the East-India Compamy, which by the Commodore's Order had been out twenty Days looking for us; and that Day her time was our, and the was bearing away for Bombay; where we arrived the next Day.

SO foon as our Anchor was gone, according: to Custom, we faluted the Commodore with 14: Guns, and received 17, as is usual, and our Captain went on shore to pay his Respects to the Commodore, and in proper time told him

he had made his Son a Lieutenant, but in a Day or two the Commodore made Mr. James Smith our third Lieutenant; who quickly run raving made with Pride and Ambition, and was fent for England in the Greenwich, but died by the Way. At the Commodore's Arrival there were some Disputes between him and Governor Boone about the Salute, and in what manner he should be received: But this being adjusted, after a short time, and all things agreed between them, they began to consult how to attack An-

gria with Success.

WE found the Lyon, Exeter, and Shoreham Men of War, and the London, Greenwich, and Grantbam, East-India Ships, lying at Bombay, with the Company's Fleet of Frigates. viz. the Britannia, Victory, Revenge, Defiance, Fame-Galley, and Hunter-Galley, with several Sail more. There had been a great Dispute between Sir Robert Johnson and his Purser, which had caufed Sir Robert to confine him a Prisoner. And on the 7th of October, by Sir Robert's Application to the Commodore in the way of Complaint, (the Commodore having hoisted his broad Pennant on board of the Salisbury, as his own Ship was heaving down) the Signal was ordered for a Court Martial to be held; Sir Robert having alledged high Crimes and Mildemeanors against his Purser, who was one Mr. Savage. The Commodore fat as Prefident, and his Secretary as Judge Advocate, Capt. Cockburn first Captain, Capt. Main 2d, Sir Robert Johnson 3d, Capt. Reddish 4th Captain, Lieutenant Braithwaite Representative of the 5th Captain. When the Trial came on, the Judge Advocate opened the Case; which was, that Mr. Savage Purser of the Exeter. Bxeter, then under Sir Robert's Command, was a very drunken beaftly Man, and that he was come out of England without Money, or any other Conveniencies for the Supply of the Ship's Company; and that he had taken the Government's Money, in order to supply such Neces-saries as are proper for so long a Voyage; but had not supplied the Ship with any Tobacco, nor Slop Goods, as is cultomary for Gentlemen in his Post. And further, that he had converted the Money to his own Use. The Tryal lasted near three Hours, when Sir Robert brought his Steward and many other Officers to appear against But Mr. Savage made it appear, that the Exeter being fitted out from Plymouth, and he being sent down by Sir Charles Wager but a very short time before the Ship left England; he had not had time to receive any Supply from the Government, and that he had put himself to great Streights to buy common Necessaries, which the Ship could not do without; as Candles and Lanthorns, &c. The Commodore several times defired Sir Robert not to infift on breaking a Man that had a large Family, and that it was his being poor, which was the Cause of those Neglects, and being obliged to fail directly. Mr. Savage declared on his Trial, that he brought but five Farthings out of England with him, which indeed made so great an Impression on the Gentlemen in general, that the Commodore and the other Captains thought his Profecution owing to Spite. And making a strict Enquiry into his Store, it was proved that his Steward had been a very great Rogue to him, for which he was dismissed his Post; and the Commodore was so considerate, as to order his Secretary to lend Mr. Mr. Savere 100 /. to supply his Occasions. Then the Countries with much Distatisfaction to

Sir Rober other he could not break him.

NOW our gay Gentlemen, who were come abroad for Preferment, began to make use of their Interest for Places. Lieutenant Walker being something indisposed, defired Leave to return for England; which the Commodore granted, and Mr. Blukeway, a Mate on board the Lyon, was made Lieutenant of the Sharebam, and Lieutenant Crawford third Lieutenant on board the. Lyen. And on account of Mr. Smith's going. mad, Mr. Gideon Ruffel was made Lieutenant on board of us in the Salisbury; which Captain Cockburn much referred, he only having been the . Commodore's Cockiwam the Voyage before: Tho? Mr. Ruffel was as good a Seaman as need to come on board a Ship, and has since made as good an Officer. Mr. Blakeway to foon as he was appointed Lieuxenant, made Lieuxenant Walker a Present of 100 Guineas to destay his Charges home; tho' he came to England as fourth Mate of the Greenwich, belonging to the East-India Company, and had Wages for the fame.

MR. Mitchel and Mr. John Satherland, Some of my Lord Sutherland a Scots Peer, (both belonging to the Eneter) in their Voyage to Bandbay, having had some Bickerings; the latter made a Complaint against the former, on which Sir Robert turned Mr. Mitchel off from the Quarter-Deck. When they came to Bambay, Mr. Mischel desired his Discharge, which Sir Robert granted: And being on thore, Mr. Mitchel demanded Satisfaction, and Mr. Sutherland disabled him in his Sword Arm. A short time after, a number of us being at Dinner, at a great Ta-

vern

vern on the Island, as is customary after Dinner the Game of Hazard went rows agreed by the Company, how or low they should set on each Main; which was not to be sexceeded by any Person in company. However, Mr. Sutherland being feated very near Mr. David Dalrymple, they set each other above the Orders of the Board, and Mr. Sutherland holding several Hands, took what Dalrymple had set. At last he refused to answer the other's Main, which so provok'd Mr. Daleymple, that he told him, It was like bis bastardly Tricks. Sutherland forthwith left the Company and went to his Lodging. Next Morning early he fent his Servant with a Challenge to Mr. Dalrymple. Gentleman was not out of his Bed when the Boy. brought the Note, for I lay in the same Room with him; but he directly got up, slipp'd on his Clother, and faid nothing to any one; took his Sword, and out he went, no Person having a Suspicion of any Challenge being sent. a short time his own Servant came running in. and faid Mr. Sutherland had killed his Mafter. We all directly went out to the Back of the Wall at the North Gate, where we found his Body lying on the Spot. The Serjeant of the Guard, with a File of Musketeers had seized Mr. Sutherland, and sent him Prisoner to the Fort at Bombay. He was wounded in his left Breast between two of his Ribs, and his Heart was prick'd, fo that he died directly. Mr. Satherland was by the Commodore demanded from the Castle, and fent on board the Exeter as a Prisoner, till a Court Martial was held in his Ship, which was in great Hurry and Confusion in heaving down; so that his Trial was deferred for some time.

The Soldiers and Troops in the mean while, were all making Preparations for the Siege of

Allabeg.

A small time after, a Duel was fought by our first and second Lieutenants, Mr. John Stepney, and Mr. William Berkeley on a trifling Affair, about drinking a Lady's Health. It cost Mr. Stepney his Life, for he was wounded so deep in the Belly, that he died of his Wounds about a Fortnight afterward. Mr. Berkeley was also wounded in feveral Places; but tho' they were fuch intimate Friends all the Voyage before, they never spoke to each other after. Mr. Stepney at his Death freely forgave him. Here we lost as fine an Officer as ever England bred, for Forecast, and good Behaviour to all Men in general: he was lamented from the Captain to the meanest Man on board the Ship. There was no Trial on this Affair, the Doctor affirming that he did not die of his Wounds. Then one Mr. Cook was made our first Lieutenant, and Mr. Berkeley still continued second; Mr. Russel second on board the Exeter, Mr. Boucher third on board us, and Mr. Morgan third on board the Exeter.

of Allabeg in my preceding History of the Wars of Bombay, 'tis needless to mention any thing of the Court-Martial in Mr. Sutherland's Trial for the Murder of Mr. David Dalrymple, Grandson to Sir David Dalrymple, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland. Returning from the Siege of Allabeg on the 27th of December, the Signal was made on board the Commodore for the Court Martial, which began about nine o'Clock in the Morning, where Mr. John Sutherland, was indicted

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dicted for the Murder of David Dalrymple, Esq; by giving him a mortal Wound with a Sword in his left Breaft, and for sending the said David Dalrymple a Challenge, contrary to the Articles of War and Customs of the Navy. He pleaded guilty and seem'd much concerned for the unhappy Accident. The Court brought him in guilty of the Murder, and he was ordered on board his own Ship, there to be confined as a Prisoner till their Return to England, for his Majesty's signing of the Dead-Warrant. But as the Ship touch'd at Barbadoes coming home, he there made his Escape, and tarried till his Pardon was sent

from England.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Braddyll, who had run to the Portuguese for Refuge, were come under the Commodore's Protection; whom he fent, home in the Greenwich, in company with Governor Boone in the London. There being a Proposal made to the Captains at different times to agree to Articles of Trade, (which were delivered to them in Writing) that provided they would agree that a certain Officer should have two Thirds of what they got, he would fend them on such Voyages as were proper for their Benefit: These Gentlemen were no ways willing to come under this Obligation, kept their Papers, and would not fign them; which very much inraged the Propoler, who finding he could not help himself, began to resent it, so The Hon. Gofar as his Power could reach. vernour Charles Boone had a Daughter, to whom Mr. John Johnson, Sir Robert's eldest Son and his second Lieutenant, had made Proposals of Marriage; and the same had been approved of both by the Governor and Sir Robert. The Governor

vernor defired that Mr. Johnson might obtain his Discharge, and proceed for England in the Chandois; but the Commodore would not grant it, and the more to prevent it, being bound for Surat, a Signal was made for all Liquitenants, and the Shoreham and Exeter were ordered to weigh with the Commodore, and we only to obferve all Motions except in mooring and weighing. When they were at Sea off the High-land of St. Jahn's, the Commodore made the Signal for Sir Robert to come on board, and then gave him Order to proceed directly for Goa, and there to purchase Arrack for the Use of the whole Squadron; with the other Particulars, as meationed before, in the History of the Indian War.

ON the 30th of January 1721-2, we parted from Bembay for Goa in fearch after Sir Robert Johnson Captain of the Exeter, leaving Captamaine in the Shoreham to be refitted, with order to join us again at Medras's or Bengal. The Commodore had appointed Capt. Braithwaite to command the Exeter, in the room of Sir Robert Johnson, whom he dismissed for not following Orders; and in Tillicherry Road Capt. Braithwaite took possession of the Exeten, and sir Robert and his youngest Son were put on shore. Sir Robert and his two Sons were afterwards cast away in their Passage to England, as mentioned before.

IN February we left the Coast of Malabar, with the Lyon, Salisbury, and Eneter in company. The first Place we touch'd at after we left Malabar, was at the Island of Morostas, at Carpenter's Bay, where we got great Plenty of Fish, Wood, and Water. There is abundance of fine Wood on that Island, such as black and white

Ebony,

Ebony, Brafil Wood, and several sorts of other fine Woods. We had on board two Casks of English Beef, which stunk to such a degree, that our Captain could not bear his Cabin. We complained of this, but did not meet with any Relief; which very much disheartned and sour'd our Ship's Crew: Why we were forced to eat fuch Meat, was to us very strange, for at Madagascar we could buy fine Bullocks for a Dollar ahead; nay, I bought a fine Bullock my felf for a China Punch Bowl filled with Pepper, which I had taken up on the Island of St. Mary. Wine that was bought at Madrass, which continued good, was fold; and that which was turn'd to Vinegar, was fent on board of the Exeter, Shoreham, and us, and the Ships Crews compelled to drink the same, before any Arrack was allowed us.

IN the Head of this Harbour there is Capt. Carpenter's Tomb, where the Pyrates had wrotewith a Piece of Charcoal, that they left that Place in the Beginning of January, and were proceeding for Port Dolphin. This made us hearry with all speed for that Port, in hopes to have met with them, it being reported that they were full of Riches, which put Vigour and Courage in the Heart of every Man and Boy in the whole Squadron. We failed from Moroflas about the middle of March, and came to Demalcaicas, where the French inflabit, who saluted the Commodore at his Arrival. We came to St. Philip's Bay, where there is a fine large Town and a strong Fort guarded by several Companies of Soldiers. Here a great Quantity of Arrack was disposed of, and 20 Hogsheads were taken out of us, and fent on shore.

AT this Island Provisions are plenty, but the Inhabitants very poor. We lay here but two Days. There are fine Turkeys, which when they are prepared for the Spit, weigh upwards of 40 Pound. They are very fat, and the Flesh of them fine and good. We sail'd the third Day in the Morning, and shaped our Course for Cape Amber, where we thought to beat about in order for Port Dolphin. We had no Account of the Pyrates at Domascaicas, they having heard nothing of them ever fince they had taken the Viceroy of Goa out of the Road. We happened to be too late in the Year to reach Port Dolphin, for the Monsoons were now set in on the South-fide the Island, and therefore we were obliged to bear away, after having beat the Sea about a Fortnight, and so run round to the Leeward of Cape Amber, and came to St. Mary's Island, the Place Capt. Avery resorted to, and then fortified the same very strongly; tho' it was much run to Ruin now, by reason of the Negroes Neglect, and the Pyrates not regarding it as formerly.

ON the 18th of April 1722, we arrived at Charnock Point, where we by Order of the Commodore weighed, and went up to St. Mary's Island; he sending Lieutenant Crawford on board of us, to see in what Condition the said Island was. We anchored off the Island. On the 19th about Noon, the King and Prince, and the King's two Daughters came on board. The King offered the Captain his two Daughters as a Present, being what they used to offer amongst the Pyrates; for they thought we were all alike: But tho' the Captain refused this kind Offer, the Ladies were accepted of by some of

our

our Officers, who paid dear enough for the Honour; for it cost one of them his Life, and the other was well pepper'd. The King gave the Captain and the Lieutenants an Invitation to come on shore, and at their Landing, the King made them swear by the Sea, that they would be Friends to them, and not molest them; and for a further Confirmation, they compelled every one of them to drink a Glass of Salt Water, mix'd with Gun-powder, in token of Friendship; it being a Cerer my they had learned from the Pyrates. We had not staid here above three or four Hours before we saw great Numbers of Canoos coming down from the Northward, from a Place called Ranter-Bay. I should have mention'd that before we came off the Coast of Malabar, we met with the Dawson, Capt. Benfon Commander, a Ship belonging to the East-India Company, out of her we took the fourth Mate, there having been a very great Quarrel between the Captain and him, and one Ensign Crichley, an Officer belonging to the Company of Soldiers, who was going up to fettle at Bombay. Also the Commodore spoke with an Oftend Ship belonging to the Emperor, out of which he took Mr. Samuel Lake, and one Mr. Lee, who were Mates on board the faid Ship; and at Madrass meeting of the King George on her Voyage to China, the Commodore put them both on board of her. These Canoos were in hopes that we were some of the Pyrates; for they value them most as they sell them the best Bargains. At a Distance they lay by, and look'd at us, but did not care to venture on board; tho' we could distinguish many white Men amongst them: So not liking us, they row'd over

to the Bay again. While were taking a particular Survey of the Island, we observed the Ruins of several brave Ships which the Pyrates had destroyed there, with the chief Parts of their Cargoes, all lying on the shore in a wasting condition; the Negroes not knowing the Value of any of these rich Commodities. I went on shore to take a Draught of the Island, and brought off several Bags full of what I thought most valuable, and made good Money of the same. The Commodore's Lieutenant being on board with us, and feeing what a confused manner every thing lay in about the Island, returned that Afternoon down to the Commodore, and gave him an Account of all things which were there, and what confused Order they lay in. The Commodore the next Day made a Signal for us to come down to Charnock Point, which accordingly we did, and the Commodore with the Exeter went up to St. Mary's, where the Ships Crews took what they thought proper. While our Ship was wasering at Charnock Point, I being on shore, met with a white Man that lived at Ranter-Bay; it fomething surprized me when he first came down, he having in company with him 20 Negroes well armed. He asked many Questions concerning our Ships, from whence we came, &c. But at last he let me understand, that he well knew we were the Men of War who came in search of the Pyrates. I asked him who he was? He said his Name was Fames Plantain, and that he was born at Chocolate-hole in the Island of Jamaica; that there were a great many of these People on the Island, and that Capt. England had been there siso; that the Cassandra was made a 40 Gun-Ship, and the great Ship they took from the Ports-

fent to suppress the Pyrates. 95

Portuguese mounted Seventy Guns; and that they were sailed for the Coast of Guinea, or or the Spanish West-Indies, in order to accept of the Spanish Act of Grace. Our six-oard Boat coming on shore at that time, I directly dispatched her to our Captain, who with Lieutenant Cook came on shore in order to have seized the said Plantain. But seeing him so well provided, they durst not attempt it: However, the Captain and he had a great deal of Discourse; and according to an Invitation he had given us, some of us went up into the Country, and sent down several Head of Cattle, which served as

fresh Provision for the Ship's Company.

FROM Charnock-Point we proceeded for Cape Amber, and Mannagore, where we lay a considerable time; and the Exeter was sent to Massaleage, where she run a-ground, but got off again. Here we took a few Negroes, which we afterwards fent to Massembeach in the Exeter. From hence we proceeded for Johanme, and the Commodore ordered the Exeter to go for Massembeach. We were left lying off 70banna, and the Commodore went to Madrass and Bengal, not very likely Places to find the Pyrates. The Island of Juhanna I have mentioned before, but now lying here so long, we had the Liberty of going on shore, to take our Pleafure, and gather fuch Fruit as the Island afforded. As I was walking up and down the Valley, where a fine Spring of Water issues out of a Rock, having a young Lad with me, my Curiofity led me to the Top of the Hill, where I obferved a large Town well peopled: But at fight of me, they all run into their Houses. They had been killing of a Bullock, but such Butchers sure

were never heard of; for they cut it all to Pieces, Hide, Hair and all, and put it into earthen Vessels that were boiling over a Fire. The very Guts after they had squeez'd out the Dung, without ever washing the same, they cut in pieces and broiled. The same Day I took a Walk to the King's Town, about three Miles from where our Ship lay: Here were fome few Stone Houses, but laid together in an odd fort of a way. They were building a large Vessel to go to Mocka, which they sew'd together artificially, and made firm Work; they generally fail well. When we were here the Year before. one Davis a Sailor run away from us; and looking about in a small Mosque they had there, being all Mahometans, I saw Francis Davis wrote with a Piece of Coal against the white Wall; and then enquiring after him, they told me he was gone for Mocha in one of their Vessels.

ABOUT three Weeks after the Commodore left us, the Exeter came in to Johanna, we being under Order to stay there for her; she had been at Massembeach to purchase a great quantity of Cowries. We were then ordered to cruise off the Straits of Babelmondon till the 25th of August; but our Captain being Commodore, and confulting what was best for the People's Health, did not care how long we lay here, well knowing it would be very hard to keep the Sea so many Months. We tarried here till the latter End of July, and then we cruised off and on shore till we came to Allatabenney Bay, where we joined the Dawfon and Fame-Galley bound for Bombay, which were the Ships we were looking out for. When we arrived at Bombay, we had an Account of the Wars between the Portuguese and the English; and we assisted our Country-

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Countrymen by the Commodore's Orders. We all thought ourselves happy in having a good Commander; but the Commodore now order'd, by a Packet over-land from Bengal to Bombay, the Captain of the Exeter to come on board the Salisbury, and that Capt. Cockburn should go on board the Exeter. When Capt. Braithwaite came on board of us, we proceeded for Surat, and there purchas'd Bread for the Fleet. When Capt. Cockburn came down from Surat, there was a great Difference between him and the Commodore, who alledged that Capt. Cockburn had acted contrary to his Orders, on which the Captain was confin'd a whole Week to his Cabin, and every one thought that he would have been brought before a Court Martial. Some Days after Capt. Cockburn was confined, the Commodore's Lieutenant, and Capt. Braithwaite came to see him, and would have had him asked the Commodore's Pardon, which the brave old Gentleman refused, not thinking himself at all culpable. After this the Commodore ordered him his Liberty, and to get his Ship in Readinels to fail for England.

BENGAL being a very cheap Place for Pork, and all other forts of Provisions, we here killed a great quantity of Hogs, which were cut out according to the usual Form of the Navy; that is, two Pound for three Men at short Allowance. But by the time they had been in Salt about two Months, you might have put a whole Piece in your Mouth at two Mouth-fuls. This occasioned a good deal of grumbling. The Exeter in December took her Departure from Bounbay for England, and touch'd at Madrass in her way home; and there she join'd company with several

veral of the Madrass and Bengal Ships, and pro--ceeded for the Cape St. Helena. At Barbadoes the was obliged to touch for want of Provisions, and there Mr. Sutherland made his Escape, and tarried till he had a Pardon granted. The Exeter in June following arrived fafe in England. The Lyon and Salisbury staid almost two Years

longer in the Country.

WHEN the Salisbury had taken in what Freight they thought proper, designing for the Coast of Arabia again, she run down the Coast of India in quest of the Commodore's small Ship and Brigantine, then taking in a Cargo of Rice at Mangalore, which was purchased by Mr. Wake, an eminent Merchant, who had also taken in a Cargo of Rice on board his own Ship the Fancy, the Ship the Pyrates had given Capt. Mackray in the room of the Cassandra, which belonged to the East-India Company. The Salisbury joining these Ships at Mangalore, they took on board what they had need of for their Ships Companies, and proceeded all for Mocha, having on board the Salisbury, Norreja, the Company's Broker; who afterwards came to England, where he was received and entertained after the best manner. by the East-India Company. For Rustrum Norreja had been of great Service to the Company, as had also his Father many Years before him; being employed as the Company's Broker. was fent to Surat again, after he had been some time in England, on board the Windham, Capt. Robert Lyon.

CAPTAIN Braithwaite now proceeded for Mocha, and thence returned to Fort St. David on the Coast of Coromandel, about forty Leagues to the Southward of Fort St. George or

Madrass:

Madrass; here the Salisbury was to join the Lyon and Shoreham. After this, the Salisbury's Order was to proceed for Madrass, and there to take in such Provisions as the Commodore had left for them, and then to proceed for England; which accordingly they did, having no other Passengers on board but Rustrum Norreja, who embarked several valuable Effects with him. In their Passage homeward bound, they touch'd at the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, where they took in Water, but no fresh Provisions. The Men were in good heart, tho' their Victuals were very bad and small. For this reason, it was thought proper, after a Consulation of the Officers, to steer for Barbadoes, in order to refresh the Ship's Crew, with Provisions, Wine and Water. In the mean time, the Pump was directly put in the Water-Cask, and every Man had as much Water as he could drink; which at that time was very refreshing, being in a hot Climate, and nothing but falt Provisions. This Refreshment of Water preserv'd many of their Healths and Lives. After their Arrival at Barbadoes, Capt. Braithwaite was very good to his Men, and those that were sick, were sent on shore to the Hospital, and the others had leave to go on shore to refresh themselves.

THE Salisbury having refreshed her Crew. began to get in Readiness for sailing, and took on board fuch Provisions as the Island afforded them. In March 1723, they arrived at Spithead, where they were shortly after paid off.

THE Commodore having only the Shoreham in company, took a cruifing Voyage round feveral Parts of India, then returned to Bontbay, to clean his Ship; after which about the End of February

1.00 Transactions of a Squadron

February he sailed for the Gulph of Persia, and put into some Harbours on the Coast of Arabia, where he purchased some Horses. From Arabia, he returned again to Surat, and from thence came to Bombay, where he pack'd up all his Effects, in order to fail for England. From Bombay he proceeded down to Carwar, where he went on shore to take his Leave of Governor In the Month of November 1723, the Lyon came again from Mocha and Arabia to Bombay, in order to take on board twelve of their Guns which were left on shore with abundance of Water-Casks and other Stores.

THE Shoreham being again returned to Bonsbay, from a Voyage the Commodore had fent her to look after the Merchants Trade he had left down the Coast, it was thought now proper to touch at Mocha, and from thence to Fort St. David's, there to join the Madrass and Bental Ships, and to proceed for England in company together; but being too foon in the Year, he could not go to Mocha: So after he had fitted and repaired his Ships, and had got all things in Readiness, in December 1723 he lest Bombay, in order to proceed for England, with the Shoreham in his company. They did not make much Stay on the Coast, except a small time at Goa, Carwar and Tillicherry. At Goa they took on board some Arrack, then touching at Amiango, the Commodore made a Demand of such Effects as Mrs. Giffard said she had left there. From Anjango they proceeded for Fort St. David's. Here Lieutenant Caldicut laid down his Commission, and married a Widow Lady with a great Fortune, with whom he settled in India. Commodore having near finished his Business at

sent to suppress the Pyrates. 101

Fort St. David's, resolved to leave the Shoreham to compleat what remained and proceeded to Madrais, where he join'd the Walpole, Capt. Botham, from China, and the Lethulier, Capt. Shepherd, from Bengal. In a short time, the Shoreham, arrived from Fort St. David's where they join'd the Fordwich, and came all home in company, touching at the Cape of Good Hope for Refreshment in their Passage, and next at St. Helena, according to Custom. All Ships belonging to the Company are obliged to touch at St. Helena, and to leave a quantity of Rice and Bread, for the Support of the Town and Factory, if they can conveniently spare it. poorer fort of the Inhabitants of the Island eat Yams and Potatoes instead of Bread, which they , feldom taste, except some Ship belonging to the Company is in the Road. Governor Pike formerly built a Boat, which he fometimes would fend on the Back of the Island a fishing, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants. But the Men which were sent in her, being pretty good Mariners, contriv'd to get such Provisions in the Boat as they thought convenient; and instead of going a fishing, they put to Sea, and run in that Boat down to Barbadoes. Ever fince this Affair, the Governors of St. Helena have been very careful how they fend out any Fishing-Boats.

IN the latter End of July, the Commodore arrived in the Downs; having been three Years and five Months abroad. The Shoreham was ordered for Woolwich, to be paid off; as was

the Lyon for Portsmouth.



HISTORY

OF THE

INDIAN WARS,

Betwixt the

GREAT MOGUL,

AND

ANGRIA and his Allies.

To which is Prefix'd,

A particular ACCOUNT of John Plantain, a Pyrate; who after continuing on the Island of Madagascar near eight Years, join'd Angria, who made him his Chief Admiral.

Also a Brief Relation of Plantain's Wars on the Island of Madagascar, against the King of Massaleage, and King Kelly of Mannagore, &cc.

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THE

HISTORY

O F

JOHN PLANTAIN,

CALLED

King of Ranter-Bay, &c.



N the 20th of April, in the Year 1721, we arrived with the Lyon, Salisbury, and Exeter, at Charnock Point, a Place on the Island of Madagascar, much frequented by the Pyrates for many Years be-

fore. The Remains of Capt. Avery's Fortification were then to be seen, as also part of the Cargoes of several Merchant Ships, which were F 5 destroy-

destroyed by these Monsters, and more particularly by the Person we are now to speak of.

FOHN PLANTAIN was born in Chocolate-Hole, on the Island of Famaica, of English Parents, who rook care to bestow on him the best Education, they themselves were possess'd of; which was to curfe, fwear, and blaspheme. from the time of his first learning to speak. This is generally the chief Education bestowed on the Children of the common People in those-Parts. He was fent to School to learn to read, which he once could do tolerably well; but he quickly forgot the same, for want of practising it. The Account he gave of his first falling into that wicked and irregular Course of Life, was, That after he was about thirteen Years of Age, hewent as Master's Servant on board a small Sloop. belonging to Spanish-Town, on the Island of Famaica, and they went out a privateering and tocut Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy; where they generally used to maroon-the Spaniards, and the Spaniards used to maroon them, as the oneor t'other happened to be strongest. He followed this Course of Life till he was near 20 Years of Age, when he came to Rhode-Island; there he fell into company with several Men who belonged to a Pyrate Sloop. These try'd to persuade him, with several others, to go withthem; shewing great Sums of Gold, and treating him and others in a profuse and expensive Manner. His own wicked Inclinations foon led him to accept the Offer, without much Helitation. At the same time, he acknowledged that he had no Occasion to go with them, as he belonged to a very honest Commander, and one that used the Sailors very well on all Accounts. But

But being of a roving Disposition, he could not bear being under any Restraint. They soon went on board this Pyrate Sloop, and were entertained in a handsome manner, being presented to the Captain, who seem'd to like them very well, and told them if they would fail with him, they should have the same Encouragement as the other People had, and that they should in a short time take a Voyage which would prove the making of them all; after this they design'd to accept the first Act of Grace, and leave off. They left Rhode-Island in this Sloop which they called the Terrible, commanded by John Williams; and one Roberts, being a bold and resolute Man, was made Quarter-master. With John Plantain, entered the following five, viz. John James of Boston in New-England, Henry Millis of Falmouth in the West of England; Richard Dean of Stepney, London; John Harvey of Shadwell; and Henry Jones of St. Paul's, London; all young Men, the oldest not being above 23 Years of Age. When ever any enter on board of these Ships voluntarily, they are obliged to fign all their Articles of Agreement; which is in effect, to renounce Honour, and all human Compaffion; for they feldom thew any Mercy to those who fall into their Hands.

FROM Rhode-Island they shaped their Course for the Coast of Guinea, and in their way took three Ships, amongst the Crews of which was Mr. Moore the Surgeon, spoken of in the Account of Commodore Matthews's Transactions. They pretended to give Liberty to those Ships Crews either to go or stay with them. The Boatswain of the Ship to which Mr. Moore belonged, entered voluntarily, and would have used F.

his Captain and several of the Men very barbarously; but Roberts, who was then Quartermaster, would not allow of it. They kept the Surgeon and Carpenter by Compuliion, when they found they chose to leave them; and took one of the Ships, which prov'd to be the best Sailor, and called her the Defiance. Now they had got a Ship of near 300 Tuns, which mounted 30 Guns, well mann'd and well stored with Provisions. They usually are at no certain Allowance amongst themselves, till they are in a Likelihood of being short of Provision, but every Man is allowed to eat what he pleases. Then they put all under the care of their Quarter-master, who discharges all things with an Equality to them all, every Man and Boy faring alike; and even their Captain, or any other Officer, is allowed no more than another Man; nay, the Captain cannot keep his own Cabbin to himself, for their Bulk heads are all down, and every Man stands to his Quarters, where they lie and mess, tho' they take the liberty of ranging all over the Ships.

THIS large Ship they took was bound for Jamaica, called the Professor of London, one Capt. James Commander; whom, and so many of his Crew as were not willing to go with them, they put on board those two other Vessels they let go. The Prosperous had on board a considerable number of East-India Bales, which they hoisted up on Deck, and cut open; the Quarter-master distributing the same amongst the Pyrates. They arrived in a short time on the Coast of Guinea, and kept all the trading Ships from carrying on any manner of Commerce at Gambo, and the other Ports on that Coast. Here they met with

the Onflow, whom they fought a confiderable time; but the Pyrates being well mann'd, boarding her, made fad Havock of her Crew, and brought them to cry out for Quarter, which is but very indifferent at best; so when they had taken her, they made one of their number whose Name was England, a Man who had been Mate of several good Ships, Captain of her. Plantain and his Companions were daily encreasing their Store; for not long after they took the Onflow, they mastered a Dutch Interloper, with whom they had a smart Battle, and had not the Sloop came to their Assistance, they would have been obliged to let her go. But the Sloop coming up, and pouring a great number of Men on board, they foon over-powered them. This Ship they liked exceeding well, and were resolved to keep her, calling her the Fancy; and Capt. England having a mind to her, they allowed him to command her.

THEY daily now encreased their number, and were not for keeping so many Ships, imagining they should soon have a Squadron of Men of War after them, which they did not care to have any Correspondence with. Now Capt. England proposed a new Voyage to them, which might be the making of them all very rich; and as they had got fuch good Ships under their Command, they were resolved to make the best of their present Situation. First they proposed to burn the Terrible Sloop, being old and leaky, and not fit to beat about the Cape. So having finished their Cruise on the Coast of Guinea, they were resolved to steer another way. These Pyrates had now got the Fancy under the Command of Capt. England, and a small Brigantine called the Unity, which they named the Expedition,

and gave the Command to one Johnson that was with them; tho' one Quarter-master serv'd for them all. And being in great Dispute how and which way they should dispose of each otherthey went on shore on the Coast of Guinea, and there held a fresh Consultation, when some were for going with Capt. England, and some with Capt. Roberts. These Disputes lasted for some time, but it was left to a Committee chole from among them, on whose Determination they refolved to rely. They had now fix or feven Ships with them, on which account it was refolved, that England and Roberts should separate, for fear of a Civil War amongst themselves. England was to take the Fancy, the Snow, and the Ship they called the Victory, and go away for the East-Indies; and Roberts and the rest were to continue and range about those Seas, as they thought fit. Roberts afterwards fell into the Hands of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and by him was brought to Justice, and he and his Crew were hung up in Chains along the Coast of Guinea, from Cape-Coast-Castle.

CAPT. England took to the Eastern Seas, and came away for St. Augustine's Bay, on the Island of Madagascar, and his People being very sickly, the Doctor had them sent on shore for the Recovery of their Healths; but several died. Here they cleared their Ship as well as they could, St. Augustine's Bay being a Place not extraordinary convenient for Shipping to lie in, on account of the Foulness of the Ground in the Bottom of the Harbour, and the irregular Sounding, on which account a Ship can no ways come to anchor there, to continue any time; nay, not so much as four or five Hours: For its a hundred to one, should the Anchor go in the Ground, or amoness.

amongst the Rocks, if ever 'tis got up again. But there is a Road to the Southward of the Harbour, where you may anchor in fix or seven Fathom Water: Here is smooth Riding, and the Inhabitants will come off to trade with you; but be careful how you trust them, for they are a more politick and cunning People than the Negroes of the Guinea or Gold Coaft, very crafty in their way of Trade, and private in their Intentions, speak you fair, but intend to murder you. at the fame time. They have five or fix, petty Kings near one another, who are in Alliance together. Here Capt. England lay in the Road, and repaired all his Rigging, and got a Supply of Provisions. From hence he came on the Coast of Ethiopia, with his two Ships, and went to the Portuguese at Massembeach, who supposed them to belong to the English East-India Company. After they had got a fresh Supply of Provisions, they failed to the Island of Johanna, where they lay some time, and then cruised offthe Streights Mouth of Babelmondon, or the Redfea, where they took a Moors Ship, richly laden, coming down from India. They then made the best of their way for Madagascar, and went to St. Mary's Island, where none of their Fraternity had been for many Years, and were very joyfully received by the King. This Island joins to the Continent of Madagascar, and is generally a Place of Residence for Pyrates. Here they made a sad Massacre of the poor Moors Men, they had taken in the Ship above-mentioned, and abused their Women in a very vile manner. Some fay, that Capt. England kept one or two of the Moors Women for his own Use, there being some of Distinction amongst

mongst them, whose Fathers were in high Posts

under the Great Mogul.

THEY brought the Moors Ship's Cargo to a quick Market, and made Sale of what they could ; and Part of the rest they cast in heaps on the Beach, to be spoil'd by the Winds and Weather. The St.p. they found, was not answerable for their Purpose; on which account they haled her on shore, and sunk her, with some part of her Cargo on board, which was neglected by the Inhabitants, who knew not the Value nor Use of those rich Commodities. They took up their Winter-Quarters at this Place, and replenished their Store: Before they funk the Moors Ship, they made a Sort of a Hulk of her, and hove down their other Ships the Fancy, and Snow, which they called the Expedition; and made a clean Ship; this was in the Year 1719. They then came to Johanna, where they found the Cassandra and Greenwich; the former commanded by Capt. Mackray, and the latter by Capt. Kirby. Capt. Mackray maintain'd a Noble Fight for a whole Day, and had not the Ship drove ashore, tis thought that he would have cleared himfelf of the Pyrates; who themselves own'd that he galled them bitterly, and killed them a great number of Men. The Captain and most of his Men were obliged to fly up into the Country; where the People happen'd to be civilized, and afforded them Refuge. The Pyrate in a few Days fent for the Captain and his Crew down. and used them with good Manners, and agreed amongst themselves to give the Captain the Fancy, in Consideration of his Loss, and they gave him likewife feveral Bales of Cloth which they thought would be of no Service to them. Men,

Men, they suffered all of them to go with him, except his Carpenter's Mate, whom they com-

pelled to remain with them.

THE Year after, they came on the Coast of Malabar, and met with the London fitted out on Purpose to engage them, in company with several other Ships. But instead of that, the whole Bombay Fleet seem'd afraid to attack them, but burn'd the Prahm themselves, a fine floating Engine which mounted 24 Guns, (as mentioned before) and then retired into the Harbour of Bom-

bay.

THE Pyrates after this steer'd for Domascaicas, and there fell in with a large Ship belonging to the Portuguese; and hoisting English Colours, the Portuguese judged them to be an English Ship which had lost their Passage as well as themselves, and made all things ready to salute each other. In the mean time, the Pyrates got all their Guns in Readiness, and came ranging up her Side, and never once offered to fire a Gun till they were near enough to board, and then dozed them with double Round and Partridge, so that the Shot went through and through them. They cut their Cable, and away they went with This proved a very rich Prize. They also took another Moors Ship the Year after coming from China, by which they got immense Riches. The great Ship they took from the Portuguese, they caused afterward to mount 70 Guns, and on board the Cassandra they mounted 40; by which they thought themselves sole Masters of all the Indian Seas. They after came down to Madagafcar, and there they refitted again at Port Dolphin, and from thence they went to Charnock Point. Here they took out of the Ships they had with them,

all the Eatables, Liquors, Money, Jewels, Diamonds; and left on shore sine China and other valuable Goods, enough to have laden a large Ship with. They now held a Consultation what they should do; several were for leaving off, and living on what they had; others of a more covetous Disposition, were for still continuing intheir unlawful Practices. However, the Majority wanted Capt. England to leave those Parts, and to go down to La Vera Cruz, and there to accept of the Spanish Act of Grace. They were now di-· vided in Opinion what was best for them to do; for they had heard at St. Augustine's Bay, that Commodore Matthews was arrived in quest of them, by his Letters left there for the Salisbury; which Letters the Natives gave them. On this they steer'd for Port Dolphin, and from thence to Morollas. They knew what Season was coming on, and how we were obliged to shape our Course. We came after in the Salisbury, and they told us, that the Pyrates had got our On which Information, they dispersed themselves, and some went to one Place, and fome to another.

PLANTAIN, James Adair, and Hans Burgen the Dane, had fortified themselves very strongly at Ranter-Bay; and taken possession of a large Tract of Country. Plantain having themost Money of them all, called himself King of Ranter-Bay, and the Natives commonly sing Songs in praise of Plantain. He brought great Numbers of the Inhabitants to be subject to him, and seem'd to govern them arbitrarily; tho' he paid his Soldiers very much to their Satisfaction. He would frequently send Parties of Men into other Dominions, and seize the Inhabitants Cattle.

Cattle. He took upon him to make War, and to extort Tribute from several of the petty Kings his Neighbours, and to encrease his own Dominions.

7 AMES ADAIR's Birth and Education was fomething fuperior to that of Plantain; for he was learnt to write as well as read; and had been brought up in the Townof Leith, by a sober and industrious Father and Mother. Not behaving to the Satisfaction of his Parents, he went for London, and from thence, for the West-Indies; but was taken by the Pyrates, and after that entered voluntarily with He was a young Man of a very hard Countenance, but something inclined to Good-Nature. When we bartered with the Pyrates at Ranter-Bay for Provisions, they frequently shewed the Wickedness of their Dispositions, by quarrelling and fighting with each other upon the most triffing Occasions. It was their Custom never to go abroad, except armed with Pistols or a naked Sword in their Hand, to be in Readiness to defend themselves or to attack others.

HANS BURGEN, the Dane, was born at Copenhagen, and had been brought up a Cooper; but coming to London, he entered himself with Capt. Creed for Guinea; the Ship being taken by the Pyrates, he agreed to go with them, and became a Comerade to King Plantain. This Plantain's House was built in as commodious a manner as the Nature of the Place would admit; and for his further State and Recreation, he took a great many Wives and Servants, whom he kept in great Subjection; and after the English manner, called them Moll, Kate, Sue or Pegg. These Women were dressed in the richest Silks,

and some of them had Diamond Necklaces. He frequently came over from his own Territories to St. Mary's Island, and there began to repair several Parts of Capt. Avery's Fortifications.

THE King of Massaleage had with him a very beautiful Grand-daughter, faid to be the Daughter of an English Man, who commanded a Bristol Ship, that came there on the Slaving Trade. This Lady was called Eleonora Brown, so named by her Father; she had been taught to speak a little English; but this is common on the Island of Modagascar, it being the chief Rendezvous of the Pyrates, where they victual and refit their Ships. Plantain being desirous of having a Lady of English Extraction, fent to the King of Massaleage (whom the Pyrates called Long Dick, or King Dick) to demand his Grand-daughter for a Wife. Capt. England, with 60 or 70 Men had dispersed themselves about the Island, and inhabited amongst the Negroes: but Capt. England being very poor, was obliged to be beholden to several of the white Men for his Sublistence. Several of these People had join'd King Dick at Massaleage; and perfuaded him to refuse Plantain's Demand, to put himself in a Posture of Defence, and to prohibit all Correspondence between any of his Subjects and those of Plantain. The chief Weapon used by the Natives is the Lance, which they are very dextrous in throwing. But Plantain had got some hundreds of Firelocks, which he distributed among his Subjects, and had learned them to exercise in a pretty regular manner. He also had great Store of Powder and Ball, and a good Magazine provided with all manner of Necessaries. He was a Man of undaunted Courage; which

which he shewed by venturing down to Charnock Point, as mentioned before. Indeed I was surprized to find a Stranger pop on me armed as he was, with two Pistoles stuck in his Sash, tho' but mean in Habit. At that time he asked me, what we did there, and whether we were the Men of War sent out in quest of them. I told him, I did not know who he was; he said, that he had belonged to the Cassandra, but had now lest off Pyrating, and lived at Ranter-Bay. He then gave me the aforementioned Account of his Birth and Parentage; and that if the Commodore thought proper, he would trade with us, and supply the whole Squadron with Cattle, and other Provisions.

BUT to return from this Digression: On Plantain's receiving this Message of Desiance from the King of Massaleage, he sent to tell him, that if he did not comply directly, he would bring fuch an arm'd Force against him, that should drive him out of his Dominions; and if he happened to fall into his Hands, he would certainly send him to Prince William of St. Augustine's Bay, who would fell him to the first English Ship which put in there. Menaces made King Dick something fearful at first; but being buoy'd up by several of the Englisbmen that were there, he still refused his Demands, and boldly fent word, that he would not give him the Trouble to come quite to his Home, but that he would certainly meet him half way. This Answer so much inrag'd Plantain, that he called his chief Officers together to consult what he should do; tho', let their Advice be what it would, he always followed his own Inclination. His chief General was a Fellow they called Molatto

dispersed, and shifted for themselves as well as they could. As for the Englishmen he had taken, he ordered a great Fire to be kept burning all Night, and the hot Coals to be scattered about, and made them run to and fro' bare-sooted upon them, and ordered the Negroes to throw Lances at them, till by these Tortures they ex-

pired.

AFTER this Success, he resolved to be revenged on King Kelly, who had deserted him, and had been join'd by Part of King Dick's scattered Forces. To this end, he put himself on his March with his Forces, and came up with Kelly; on which enfued a smart Encounterwhich lasted a whole Day, each Party being supported by the English, some of whom were on one fide, some on the other. Plantain maintaining his Ground with great Resolution, the other Party desired a Parley, but was refused, and they continued the Fight till it was so very dark, that they were obliged to give over. They had a great Number of Men kill'd and wounded on both fides, but they kept a very good Guard, resolving to renew the Fight in the Morning; and in the mean time Plantain encouraged his Men, by distributing fome Brandy among 'em. Kelly and King Dick seemed resolved to desend themselves to the utmost of their power; but early in the Morning Plantain's Men attack'd them with fresh Vigour, put them to the Rout, and took many of them Prisoners; among whom were John Darby of the Town of Chefter, and William Mills of Gesport, near Portsmouth; who were after tortur'd to Death in a most cruel and inhuman manner. Capt. England was now in great Diffres, and could not well tel' bo-

to live; but coming to Prince William of St. Augustine's Bay, he there met with seven or eight of his old Ship-mates, who supported him for some time, and Prince William resolving to come down to Plantain's Assistance, they a-

greed to accompany him.

of his Victory, pursued the Enemy over to the Town of Massaege; but found a stronger Resistance there, than he imagin'd; for he could not force the Town, the Enemy string from Houses, &c. which obliged him to retreat. This so enraged Plantain, that he resolved to cut the two Kings of Massaege and Mannagore to pieces, or put them them to the most cruel Deaths whenever he had them in his Power.

THE Europeans who were dispersed about the Island, came soon to hear of these Disturbances; and some of them proposed to attempt the taking of Plantain's Castle; but the Place being guarded by Cannon, and a River very near the Place, the Design was laid aside.

I observed, at the time that the Salisbury lay at St. Mary's Island, the first Morning we were there, some hundreds of Canoos go from thence to Ranter-Bay; but who they had on board, we could not be sure, tho' some supposed they were full of White Men: But the Account we had of all the White Men there, both Dutch and English, was not near the Number there seem'd to be. It was more likely that these Canoos conveyed away the Treasure which Plantain, Adair, and the Dane had concealed there, for sear of its being discover'd. At that time they were on the Island of St. Mary, it being

being a Place they frequented for Recreation or Pleasure, about ten or twelve Miles distant from Ranter-Bay. The Night we lay there, we were very watchful, keeping our People constantly from the Poop, calling to them on the Forecastle, for fear the Natives in their Canoos should. conducted by the Pyrates, make an Attempt to furprize us. But they were more frighted at the fight of us, than what we imagined, as we were afterwards informed. A Man came on board the Shoreham at St. Augustine's Bay, who was a Gun-stock Maker, and had been amongst the Pyrates. The Account he gave of himself was, that he shipp'd himself Armourer of a Ship which failed from London, but belong'd to Briftol, on a Voyage to Madagascar, in order to procure Slaves. This Man (whose Name was Thomas Lloyd, who formerly lived in the Minories,) faid he was left with fix more of their Men on the Island, and had suffered very much by a petty Prince called King Caleb; that had it not been for Prince William, they should have been mur-That when the Pyrates were there, that Prince would not let them go out of his House; for he told them, that the Natives were Rogues, and that he was resolved to preserve them, two of whom, however, foon after died. these Pyrates live in a most wicked profligate manner, and would often ramble from Place to Place, and fometimes have the Misfortune of meeting some of the Natives, who would put them to lingring Deaths, by tying their Arms to a Tree, and putting lighted Matches between their Fingers; that they served two of his Ship-Mates in the like manner, and would frand and laugh at them during the time of their Agonies.

This I think was a just Retaliation to the Pyrates for the inhuman Barbarities they are guilty of.

THE Natives here are very deceitful, seldom true to their Promises, and no longer your Friends, than you keep feeding them with fuch Prefents as they want. In their way of contracting Friendship with each other, or any Stranger with whom they have a mind to hold a Correspondence, 'tis their Custom to come down to the Sea-side, and drink the Salt-water together, and to swear by the same their faithful Intentions to each other. This they are very fure to keep, if fuch an Agreement is entered into by any Number of them: For they inflict a very severe Punishment on those who any ways infringe it. Plantain had bound most of his Allies under this facred Oath of Fidelity,

which King Kelly had also taken.

THE Wars betweeen Plantain and these petty Princes were carried on for near two Years; when Plantain having got the better of them, put several of his Enemies to Death in a most barbarous manner. As to King Kelly, he escaped Plantain's Fury as yet, and fled for Port Dolphin, where his Brother was a King; but Plantain fent over to him, and forbid him to harbour him, for if he did, he would certainly destroy his whole Dominions, as he had done those of Massaleage and Mannagore. But Kelly's Brother boldly defy'd him, and fent him back a very resolute Answer, resolving to desend his Brother's Cause. Kelly was a bold and undaunted Man, and had on several Occasions shew'd his Courage.

KING Dick, and all that belong'd to him, were taken by Plantain; however the Lady, on whole G 2

whose account these Wars were begun, prov'd to be with Child by one of the Englishmen which Plantain had murder'd. This so much inrag'd him, that he ordered King Dick to be put to the same cruel Death as the English and Dutchmen had suffered. He now was resolved to march for Port Dolphin, as much to replenish his Stores, as to be revenged on King Kelly; who, conjointly with the Dane, had conceas'd a great Hoard of Jewels and Money at Port-Dolphin, in an unfrequented Wood, which he was inform'd of by an Intimate of theirs, who alone they had intrusted with this Secret, and who had deserted to Plantain.

WHEN I proceeded from Chimnah to Broderab, after I had been taken by the Sangareens, there came to Guzurat two Dutchmen and three Portuguese; one of the Portuguese was named Anthony de Silvestro, and had been brought up by Capt. Westerby of Poplar, talked very good Englist. They all came from Surat to take on in the Moors Service, as many of the English do. This Anthony told me, he had been amongst the Pyrates, and that he belong'd to one of the Sloops in Virginia, when Blackbeard was taken. He informed me, that if it should be my lot ever to go to York River or Maryland, near an Island called Mulberry Island, provided we went on shore at the Watering Place, where the Shipping used most commonly to ride, that there the Pyrates had buried confiderable Sums of Money in great Chests, well clamp'd with Iron Plates. As to my part, I never was that way, nor much acquainted with any that ever used those Parts: But I have made Enquiry, and am inform'd there is such a Place as Mulberry Island.

If any Person, who uses those Parts, should think it worth while to dig a little way at the upper End of a small sandy Cove, where it is convenient to land, he would soon find whether the Information I had was well grounded. Fronting the Landing-place are five Trees, amongst which, he said, the Money was hid. I cannot warrant the Truth of this Account; but if I was ever to go there, I would by some means or other satisfy myself, as it could not be a great deal out of my way. If any body should obtain any Benefit by this Account, if it please God they ever come to England, 'tishoped they will remember the Author for his Information.

AFTER Plantain had put King Dick todeath, and those Dutch and English who had fought against him, he march'd to the King of Massaleage's Dominions, and found a great deal of Treasure at King Dick's House, and great Store of fuch Sort of Grain as the Island produc'd, which Plantain order'd to be pack'd up, and fent to Ranter-Bay. As to the Inhabitants, he fent great Numbers of them down to Ranter-Bay, made Slaves of them, and caused them to form several Plantations of Sugar-Canes, and after brought the same to great Persection. So soon as he had cleared the Town, he caused his Men to set the same on fire, and then went to King Kelly's chief Town, and did the same there. He found but little Subfistance in all these Dominions; for Kelly was a fubtle, fly Fellow who took care of himself; and so soon as he found that Plantain was on the victorious Side, he fled in the Night from his Associates, came to Mannagora, secured all he had of any Value

there, and then fled to Port Dolphin to his Brother, where he sheltered himself for a time, till Plantain came again with an Army, and totally demolished both one and the other; for he now tyranniz'd over the Natives all over the Island. After he had burnt King Kelly's Town, he came down to Ranter-Bay, bringing the Lady before mention'd with him, which he accounted the chief Trophy of his Victory; who tho' she was with Child, he accepted of, and was much enamoured with her. This Woman having chiefly been brought up under the Care of her Father, who was by all Accounts a very honest Man, and was by him actually left behind at that Place; he had taught her the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten Commandments, and gave her an Infight into the Christian Faith; but not having the Conveniency of Books, he could not so fully instruct her as he defired. By this Wife, Plantain has had feveral Children. he brought her to Ranter-Bay, he made a grand Entertainment, and gave her the whole Government of his Houshold Affairs, discharging several of his other Women. This Eleanor Brown would often talk to him concerning Religion, ask him after GoD; and according to her Father's Directions, say her Prayers Night and Morning: On which account, Plantain used to fay he had now got a religious Wife; but yet took what she said in good part. He cloath'd her with the richest Jewels and Diamonds he had, and gave her twenty Girl Slaves to wait on her. It was this Woman that Mr. Christopher Lifle would have been great with; for which Attempt Plantain shot him dead on the Spot. This Lifle was the fourth Mate to Capt. Ben fon

Benson of the Dawson East-India Man; for I was sent on board of them off Mount Dilley, where he and the Captain had some very high: Disputes, on which the Captain had confind him in Irons for a Mutiny; which Life, together with an Enfign of the Guards design'dfor Bembay, had bred on board, the said Ship. After I had acquainted Capt. Cockburn of what Capt. Benson alledged against them, the Captain fent me to fetch them on board of us. Commodore was inform'd of this Affair, and he ordered that Mr. Christopher Liste should walk the Quarter-Deck on board of the Salisbury (which was the Ship I then belong'd to) and do the Duty of a Midshipman. When we arrived at Charnock Point, Mr. Lifle run away from us the second or third time of his going on shore. At his first coming on board Capt. Cockburn, (who always had a Regard for what Station a Man had serv'd in) he desired, as he was a Stranger on board, that I would let him messwith me: which I did, with the Captain's Ap-But foon faw he was not only a probation. quarrelfome Fellow, but one that was malicious, and flothful in performing his Duty. He faid he was the Nephew of Capt. Lifle of Stepney, who formerly commanded the Berwick Man of War. I had his Note for Three Pound ten Shillings for Conveniencies he had of me; for tho' he was an Officer on board the Dawson, he was very bare, and had made away with most of his Effects. The Captain alledged, that he had broke open several Chests of Liquor in the Hold, and had converted it to his own-Use; which was afterwards sufficiently prov'd against him. If he has any Friends now living. G. 4. who:

who have never heard of his End, this Account will be a Confirmation to them of his fatal Destiny, being killed by the Hand of a pyratical King, as mentioned before. They may find him stand entered for his Majesty's Ship the Salisbury in the Month of February 1721-2, and run at Charnock Point on the Island of

Madagascar in the April following 1722.

NOW Plantain had taken a considerable time to recover from his Fatigue, and recruit his Forces, which at last he did, tho' not with the defired Expedition: And after he had made fure of the Treasure he and the Dane had concealed, they got all things in readiness, and went over to St. Mary's Island to Capt. Avery's Castle, and took from thence some Materials which they wanted, and being join'd by his Allies, he gave Order for his whole Forces to march for Port Delphin, but they were very much fatigu'd in their way. Here young Capt. Avery, or Molatto Tom, as they generally call'd him, was of great Service to him, and kept a regular Discipline amongst the Army. Molatto Tom was one that was so much fear'd amongst them, that at the very fight of him, they would feem to tremble. They often would have made him a King, but he never wouldtake that Title upon him. He was a Man of tall Stature, very clean-limb'd, and of a pleafant Countenance. He had Hair on his Head, and no Wool; which I have often admired at, having seen several of this Mongrel Breed, who have all had Wool on their Heads. He had long black Hair like the Malabar or Bengal Indians; which made me think he might be the Son of Capt. Avery, got on some of the Indian:

dian Women he took in the Moors Ship, which had the Grand Mogul's Daughter on board. This is very probable; for he said he could not remember his Mother, but that he suck'd a black Madagascar Woman, which for some Years he took for his Mother, till he was told his Mother died when he was an Insant.

DURING the Season that Plantain was at his Castle, the time was spent in great Mirth and Entertainments amongst the English that were there under his Protection. Several new Songs were made in token of his Victories, and at the End of almost every Verse was pronounced, Plantain King of Ranter-Bay; which he feem'd mightily pleas'd with, as well as with Dances perform'd by great Bodies of the Natives. After he had destroy'd King Dick, and King Kelly, he established two Kings in their stead, leaving them to rebuild and make good what he had demolished. They were also tributary to him, and fent him in every Month, a certain number of Cattle of all forts that the Places afforded; and they were to keep the Lands in good order, and to pay him Tribute for all forts of Grain, Sugar-Canes, &c.

WHEN we were at Mannagore, we had the Opportunity of seeing several Entertainments by the Women of that Place, who came down and offered their Service to any that thought proper to accept of them. They gathered every Night one Hundred or more of them together, and formed a fort of hollow Square, where they used to sing and dance in their way. Amongst all these Women, they never have above two or three Men who dance with them and play on the Mulick to them. This Island of Madagas

car is very fafe for Travellers, there being no manner of wild Beafts there to annoy them.

WE must return again to our majestick Pyrate. He now put himself on his Journey toward Port Dolphin, destroying all in his way that opposed him; being filled with Revenge against King Kelly and his Brother. But the King at Port Dolphin had strongly fortified himself, having got up some Guns that the Pyrates had left there, and in a very odd manner mounted them on old Carriages which had no Wheels. But the Natives in Plantain's Army were very much frighted at the fight of the Guns, and he was informed that some of them design'd to betray him, if possible. Molatto Tom, or young Capt. Avery, immediately seized some of those sufpected, and by torturing two or three of them severely, entirely quash'd their Design. tain was not furnished with Tents and other Utenfils fit for carrying on a Siege; for the Trees were his chief Covering: and he was incumbered with a great deal of Baggage. Provisions, they were daily in quest after them, plundering all the Towns and Villages they came near; and if they made the least Opposition, they would fire their Habitations, and leave them to repair them against they came back. In the Heighth of this Siege the Dane was kill'd, which very much troubled Plantain, for he was near a Year and a half before he compleated his Design, and was forced twice in the time to return to Ranter-Bay; and he was under a Necesfity to make what Expedition he could, for there were two or three other Kings who had laid Siege to his Castle, while he was employed at Port Dolphin; but those he had intrusted, proved:

proved so true to him, that they maintain'd it till he came. When he was within a Day's March, he met with a strong Opposition, and was forced to fight his way down to the River; which so soon as they in the Castle observed his Colours moving down to the River, they fent all their Canoos over directly, and mann'd them very well: for he never left the Castle without four or five hundred Men to take care of the Place. The Enemy once had brought a great number of their Canoos in order to make a Bridge there, to have cross'd over; but they which had possession of the Castle, sallied our amongst them, took several of them, cut off their Heads, and stuck them on high Stakes, for Proofs of their Fidelity to their Master in his Absence, which pleased Plantain very well. So soon as he got possession of his Fort, he made the Enemy sheer off; for he kept a continual Fire amongst them for a whole Day, and the next Morning mann'd all his Canoos, and purfued them to the fide of a Wood near his Town, where they shelter'd themselves, and did Plantain's Men a great deal of Damage. This fo enrag'd him, that he gave order for his Head General, Molatto Tom, to draw off a great Body of People, and to make the best of his way to their chief Towns, declaring he would follow in a small time with the rest of his Forces. On this they march'd with the utmost haste, to save their Towns from Destruction. This was a fort of warlike Stratagem they, had never heard of before in this Island.

PLANTAIN was refolved that he would now make himself King of Madagascar; and govern there with absolute Power and Authority.

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He kept now near 1000 Slaves, which he employed constantly on the Fortifications of his Castle; and had he acted as Capt. Avery did, would certainly have made a very strong Place of his chief Residence; for Capt. Avery only took to the Island of St. Mary, and seldom or ever troubled the Inhabitants of Madagastar for any thing except Supplies of Provision. Capt. Kidd, who also was on the Island, and in the East-Indies at Carwar, and hove down at Ducky Rock, (which is to this Day called Kidd's Island) very much annoy'd the Inhabitants, having his whole Body of People with him, who used to go in great Companies and plunder the Inhabitants, which afterwards made them assaid of ever do-

ing any thing to serve the English.

WE left Plantain in pursuit of his Enemy, that had come to demolish his Castle, and young Capt. Avery marching by way of Diversion to attack their chief Towns; one of which he had fet on fire, and then returned back to Plantain's Castle, carrying several Men, Women, and Children with him. But Part of this Town was faved by their Forces, who arrived quickly after Molatto Tom had retired, and extinguished the Flames. While they were busied in saving what they could of their Town, Plantain came down with the other part of his Forces, and made a fad massacre amongst them, took one of their Kings and near 500 Men Prisoners. After this Success, being near St. Augustine's Bay, he was minded to go with Prince William to see how all his Acquaintance did in those Parts. He had not been long there before there arrived three Interlopers which belonged to Bristoly and wanted Megroes. This suited Plantain very well; for

he soon disposed of several hundred of his Prifoners, as well as Women and Children, and sent them on board these Ships, which were called the Renown, Princess, and Mermaid, all belonging to Bristol, who all got their Freight immediately. They gave Plantain several Invitations to come on board, which he resused.

NOW Prince William and his Uncle raised fresh Recruits for Plantain, who made them fine Presents, and acknowledged their. Friendship: They also called him, The Great King of Madagascar. These Ships had purchased their Freights at a cheap Rate; what they gave in Exchange, confifted of great Quantities of Beads, a small Number of Fire-Arms, some Powder and Shot; and the Commanders gave Plantain two Suits of their fine lac'd Clothes for his own wear; they also let him have Shoes, Stockings, Hats, and such things as they could most conveniently spare. It pleas'd Plantain very much, that these Ships happen'd to come there at this time, for he would have been glad to have difposed of them for any thing, rather than have kept them. They also spared him what Liquor they could, and left several trisling Presents for his Wives. Having their whole Cargoes, they got their Ships with all speed in a sailing Posture, and put to Sea. These Ships brought him the Account of Capt. Roberts's being taken and executed at Cape-Coast-Castle, and that most of his Men were hang'd in Chains. This gave a little Shock to Plantain, who was in hopes to have seen Chocolate-Hole again.

BUT to return from this Digression: The King of Part Dolphin and Kelly his Brother, had given Directions for most part of their Army to march

march towards Port Dolphin, it being only a few Miles from St. Angustine's Bay to that Port. Plansain in the mean time had sent the chiefest part of what he had got in return for his Negroes to his Castle, which being very heavy Commodities, were above a whole Month before they got them to Ranser-Bay; it being about four or five hundred Miles from Port Dolphin thither, and near the same distance from St. Angustine's Bay. They had a very good Guard,

commanded by two Englishmen.

PLANTAIN now arrived near Port Dolphin, being resolved to make an end of the War that Summer: In his March he destroy'd Everal Towns belonging to the King of Port Dolphin, putting Men, Women and Children to the Sword. This struck such a Terror amongst the Inhabitants of Port Dolphin, that they address'd their King to make Peace, and furrender up Kelly. But he refused their Advice, and put himself in the best Posture of Defence he could. Plantain advanc'd, and laid Siege to the Place. He had seized on two Pieces of Cannon that were left at St. Augustine's Bay, which he had now mounted on Carriages, and employed feveral Yoke of Oxen to draw them. With these he made such a continual Fire upon the Garrison of Port Dolphin, that he soon quash'd their Courage, and in ten Days from their first firing against the Place, it was surrender'd at Discretion. Here he made a fad Piece of Work, exercifing great Barbarity upon the Inhabitants: But it was near a Week before he found either the King or Kelly; whom he some time after put to death in a cruel manner. HAVING.

HAVING subdued Port Dolphin, he made Prince William Viceroy of that Dominion; and several other Districts he appointed to the petty Princes who had assisted him in his Wars, and who were to be tributary to him. He was now absolute Monarch of the whole Island, and the Inhabitants brought in all manner of Resreshments to him with great Submission. When we were there in the Salisbury, the Natives seem'd very subject to him; tho' I think we might at that time have surprized him, and brought him a way, which would have prevented the Mis-

chiefs he has fince done.

AFTER Plantain arriv'd at his Castle, he made several great and splendid Entertainments, to which he invited all the Dutch, French, and English in the Island, amongst the rest was Capt. England, who was at that time very weak, and did not live above a Month; and 'twas faid his Death was occasion'd by the severe Stings of his Confcience for his wicked Course of Life, and the Injuries he had done to several, by robbing them of their Properties. This is a thing that seldom happens to those fort of Men, who are so hardned in their Impieties, that to outward Appearance they feldom feel any Remorfe. He seem'd very penitent some time: before his Death, and hoped that GoD would: forgive him his Sins, desiring his Companions to leave off that Course of Life. Plantain having called all the Europeans together, extended his liberality amongst them. Some of them feem'd to dislike their present abode, and wish'd that they were at some Place or other near the Coast of India, where they might separate themselves, for their better getting to Europe. They

ell acknowledged Plantain their chief Commander, and called him King. Upon mustering their Men, they missed half the Number they had when they came to fettle there; for according to the Account I had from Dr. William Moore, they lost near 60 or 70 of the English by Sickness, and in the several Engage-

ments before mentioned.

PLANTAIN being now weary of his Kingship, resolved to quit his Territories (with the Advice and Confent of his Comrades) and to leave the Natives in quiet possession of their Properties; either urg'd to it by the Remorfe of his own Conscience, or acting on the Principle of Self-Preservation (which is most likely) as he found his Affociates decrease daily, and could not depend on the Fidelity of the Natives, whom he had used in so barbarous a man-To this End he determined to build a Sloop big enough to carry them and their chief Effects to the Coast of India; and provided they found no Refuge in any other place, they would all go to Angria, and offer him their Service for some time at least, till Opportunity should fuit for their getting to Europe. They were a long time in building this Sloop, having but two Carpenters among them; but on this occasion all their Hands endeavoured to aid and affift: and at last they made shift to patch up a Sloop, and get her into the Water. They had Compasses and other Mathematical Instruments, but were at a loss for skilful Persons to make use of them. There was a Dutchman among them who had been in Angria's Service before, and was in the English Service against Angria at Gerey. This Man was taken in the India man by

by Capt. England, and after that entered voluntarily with the Pyrates. During the time the Sloop was building, they did not let the Natives know their Intentions, pretending it was only for a They were hard put to it to Pleasure-boar. get Iron-work for fixing the Rudder of their Sloop; but supplied themselves by sending some of their Hands to St. Mary's, where they took a Rudder which belonged to a Vessel that they had funk, and got off all the Iron-work. had Cordage sufficient, and carried the Sloop to St. Mary's, where they rigg'd her. Having fix'd her Sails, they got on board all their Treasure, and Plantain took his Wife Nelly along with him; and then fet fail: When they came to Johanna, they could not help playing their old Game over again, as we had an Account by a Ship which went a trading Voyage round those Islands. This Ship belong'd to the Moore at Bengal, and had several Englishmen on board, who they would have persuaded to go with them. They plunder'd fome of the Inhabitants, made them no Recompence for what they had of them, and took two or three Quills of Cordage out of the Moors Man; nay, once they had Thoughts of seizing the Ship, but imagin'd they were not strong enough to work her. They left Fohanna in the Month of June, in the Heighth of the Monsoons on the Coast of India. They after touch'd at a small Island, where they made a Disturbance amongst the Inhabitants, setting fire to their Houses, and leaving the Place mostly in Ashes. When they came on the Coast of India, they had like to have been loft on the Island of Bombay, but the Dutchman took on him to run down to Gerey with them; for the

Weather was so bad, that none of our Bombay Vessels could venture out to see who they were. They buried nine of their Crew in their Pasfage, and had not above 21 of them left. When they came to Gerey, they furrendered themselves to Angria's chief Commander; he not being there When they declared on what Account they were come, they were receiv'd very joyfully, and word was fent directly to Augria, who was then at Allabeg, his chief Place of Refidence, whither they were all fent. Angria saw them, he was mightily pleas'd, judging them to be good Sailors, which he much wanted. Some time after, fix of themrun away to the Portuguese, pretending they were cast away on Augria's Coast, and had made their Escape; and by this means they got to Rengal, where I had a large Account of all their Proceedings.

WHEN Angria came to understand what course of Life Plantain had lived, and what a valiant fighting Man he was, he entertained him in a magnificent manner. Angria has Houses very finely built and furnish'd, which was what Plantain had never been accommodated with: So that when he saw the State and Grandeur he lived in, he judg'd there was a great deal of Difference in their way of living on the Coast of India, from what there was in the Island of Madagascar. Here were stately Houses built with Stone, fine strong fortified Castles, and fine Horses, pleasant Gardens to recreate themselves. pleasant Fruits, good Persia Wine, and plenty of Arrack. All these things so transported the Pyrate, that he now thought himself in a sort of Paradife; and Angria, the more to incourage him,

him, fent for all the dancing Girls, and order'd a magnificent Supper to be got for them, and dreffed after their own manner. They were entertained with such Grandeur, that Plantain was at a loss how to behave himself, having been so used to a brutish way of living at Madagascar: for the Angria is an Enemy to the English Nation, he is a Sovereign in his own. Dominions, which are now pretty extensive.

I gave an Account in the preceeding History; by what means Angria had gain'd the Friendship of the Grand Sedey, whose Sister Angria married, and who gave him the Island of Kenerey, in confideration of the good Services he had done in the Sedey's Wars with the Mogul. He also furnish'd him with Vessels, Men and Ammunition; whereby he foon became terrible to the trading Ships, several of which he seized, as Opportunity offered. He had been long settled in Kenerey, before his Ambition led him to enlarge his Possession, and sending to his Brotherin-law for Affistance, he went down the Coast as low as Debull; there he attack'd the People belonging to Kemshew, and took Gerey, where the Portuguese had formerly built a strong Fortification, and then he begun to take Possession of a large Tract of Land on the Continent; and also increase his Naval Forces, by taking several Ships belonging to the Moors, and other trading People. The Grand Sedey feeing his ambitious Spirit, and the Success which Fortune join'd to all his Undertakings, sent him all the Aid he from time to time requir'd. He then extended his Dominions further up into the inland Country, and demolish'd several Settle-. ments of the Portuguese; and proceeding in this. Me thos

Method for some Years, he grew very rich; and having defeated Kemshew in several Engagements, he was fearful that he would over-run his whole Country, on which account he agreed to become tributary to him. For a surther strengthning this Contract, Kemshew offered his Daughter to him for a Wise, which Angria accepted, and had for her Portion a large Tract of Land surther up in the Country, and a Town

called Purab-Purab.

IN a short time after he took one of the Rodger of Carwar's Ships, which was come from Muscat loaded with Horses. This was a very considerable prize to him; for being now furnished with some Horses, he resolved to keep up. a standing Army, tho' a very small one. therefore fent the Horses over to Gerey, and gave the Charge of them to such Men as he found to be the most experienc'd in the Arts of Horsemanship. He now had a great mind to make himself Master of the Fort of Golaby, which was then possess'd by the Portuguese, and probably might prove a very difficult Undertaking. But his Ambition led him on to the most arduous Enterprizes; and having Men sufficient to go and fight for him, left off hazarding his own Person, and generally sent a Commander whom he thought endued with Conduct sufficient to obtain his Defigns. If they chanced by any Misconduct to be defeated, he would put them to death so soon as they returned; but if they behaved well, he generoully rewarded them.

HE now had extended his Dominions near two hundred Miles of Land, very well inhabited, and could raise a very powerful Army among his own Subjects. Golaby lies very near

to Kenerey, and the Island of Kenerey is in sight of it. But Kenerey being at that time in the Grand Sedey's Possession, he as yet did not think proper to make any attempt on it. He was resolved to possess himself of Golaby, and for that end ordered an Army to march and lay The Portuguese at this time had Siege to it. lost one of their Grabs, and several Vessels belonging to their Armada coming from Mangalore loaded with Rice; which Angria's Ships had taken: This had struck a kind of Panick amongst them; and when 'Angria's Sabberdaw, or chief General, appeared with an Army before Golaby, they quitted their Possession, and sled to Correnjar and Chowle, and never once made any Opposition against them. It was said they had not any Ammunition or Provisions to suftain a Siege, which was the Reason of this Conduct.

ANGRIA's General foon fent over to acquaint him, that he had compleated his Order, and that all things were in Readiness for his Reception. On this he quitted the Island of Kenerey, which was put under the care of one his head Sabberdaws, giving him order, if ever he was besieged, to send for whatever Assistance he had occasion for, and he should be supplied.

THE English all this while seem'd under no Apprehensions from this Increase of Angria's Strength. The Island of Kenerey is very small, not above a Mile and a half in Circumference, which one would think not worth looking after; but being on a Rock, which must be allowed the best Place for a Fort, it has proved very detrimental to the English, lying just in the Mouth of the Harbour of Bombay, so that no Ship.

Ship, Boat or Vessel can pass or repass without being attack'd by Angria's Grabs, if he sees a Probability of succeeding. Here they always keep great Store of all manner of Provision for the Supply of the Inhabitants of the Island in case of an Attack.

I have in my first part of this History given an Account of the Renegado Portuguese, who was entrusted as Admiral of the Galleywats at the Siege of Allabeg, and so shamefully betray'd his Trust; and who was sent to St. Helena in the Morrice, Capt. Eustace Peacotk, where he left the said Villain in the Hands of the English Governor. This Man by his fair Speeches and Behaviour had so far gain'd the good Opinion of Governor Pyke, that he made him Overseer of the Company's Negroes or Slaves in that Plan-This Pertuguese soon infus'd such Notions into the Heads of these Slaves, that they were near upon rifing and cutting off all the Inhabitants in the Night; but by the Providence of Gop, Capt. Sclater was inform'd of this Plot, by one of his own Servants, and prevented the intended Mischief. The Governor then feized this Villain, and confin'd him in a Dungeon, and the Boy also who was with him, where keeping him for some time, till one of the Storethips arriv'd, he fent him to Bencoolen, where the Rogue had like to have raised all the Molwys, and to have been the Caufe of having the whole Settlement cut off. From thence they transported him to Madrass, and there he soon obtain'd his Liberty, and got into the Mogul's Dominions. From thence he has fince got to his old Master Angria, and is now one of his Head Gunners,

BUT to return from this Digression: After Angria had got Possession of the Fort of Golaby. he set himself up as next Heir to the Grand Sedey, and laid very heavy Taxes on his Subjects. in order to support his Grandure. He also attack'd and took some European Ships trading on the Coast, which strengthen'd and elated him very much. The Grand Sedey had been his chief Support, and given him the Island of Kenerey; he now wanted that of Henerey, and also a Fort which belong'd to the Grand Sedey, called Allabeg, which we attrack'd, as mention'd This incroaching Temper the Grand Sedev did not approve of; wherefore he fent to him to know, whether, if he should grant him that Favour, he would not, in time, require other parts of his Dominions; and therefore refused his Request. Angria at this Refusal took fuch difgust, that he resolved to have this place by some Stratagem or other; and having renewed a Correspondence with the Portuguese. they supplied him with Powder and Ball, and all manner of Utenfils to further his Projects. On which account he confirm'd a Peace with the Portuguese for a small time, as suited his own Conveniency: so that after he had stock'd his Magazines with all manner of warlike Stores, he font to the Sedey to demand Allabeg. Grand Sedey being a very powerful Prince thought at once to crush him, and sent a considerable Army against him; but he had taken care to be well provided for their Reception, and fent to King Kem/hew, to request his immediate aid. By his help, and a confiderable Army of his own, he attack'd and mastered Allaber before the Sedey's Forces could come down

down to its Relief. In it he was much affifted by the Portuguese, and two Dutch Ingineers, by whose Direction so quick a Fire was continued, that the Garrison was soon obliged to furrender, and Angria took Possession of the said Fort the Day before the Sedey's Army appeared in Sight. The Garrison had no Ingineers among them to direct their Cannon, nor had Angria any, except a few Portuguese, and the two Dutchmen before mentioned. However, the Grand Sedey was very much inraged, to think that Angria should prove so ungrateful, as he was his Relation, and had received feveral Favours from him, (for he really thought him to be the true-born Son of his own Sifter.) The Sedey's Army was ordered to the Island of Henerey, which is very low and flat, and near to that part of the Sedey's Country as joins to Correnjar, a City inhabited by the Portuguele, from whom the Sedey expected Assistance. The Portuguese, on the other band, were willing to get the Sedees routed and turn'd out of this Island, which was so near to them. therefore sent and defired Angria to be expeditious in all his Undertakings, and that they were willing to affift him as privately as possible. These Accounts I have had confirm'd to me from the most ancient Men on the Island of Bombay.

HAVING but slightly treated of these Matters in the first part of the Historical Account of the Wars of Bombay, I shall now give a more particular Relation of Angria and his Land-Wars. The Sedey's Forces strengthening the Fortifications on the Island of Henerey, seem'd resolv'd to maintain their Possession, and

to demolish Angria if he should attack them, They fent the useless Inhabitants from the Island, to another part of the Sedey's Dominions. and demolished the Town before Angria's Forces arrived. They put all their Trust in the Strength of the Fort, having near forty Pieces of Cannon mounted; which had they been managed in a regular Method, would have difperfed the best Army that Angria had; tho' he scarce would entertain any as Officers in his Service either by Land or Sea, but Men of approved Experience. Under the Conduct of these, he put some young Volunteers to learn the Art of War; and would very generously incourage his Soldiers or Seamen, when they behaved well. After he had taken the Island of Golaby, he feldom commanded himself, but intrusted those whom he confided in to conduct his Forces. There were fix or eight Jenters' Sepoys, and two Fishermen who came away with him when he left the Island of Bombay; thefe Men he put much Confidence in, and they having had great Experience, in the English Service at Bombay, and being Men of Courage, were promoted to be his chief Annabobs or Generals. Two of them were intrusted with the chief Command of the Island of Kenerey, and Gerey, and were very diligent in keeping a most regular Discipline in their several Jurisdictions, for fear of the Inhabitants, who were very much oppressed.

ANGRIA now thought of fending his Army to attack the Island of Henerey; this Island has a small River running round it, and falls into Pen River on the Back of Correnjar, and from thence into the Harbour of Bombay. Angria's

Angria's Galleywars usually lie in this River, from whence they come out and interrupt the English Fishery; which has caused many to for-lake the Place for fear of coming under his Power. 'Tis very surprising to me, to think how the Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay secured themselves from his Attempts before Governor Boone came, when they had no manner of Guard for the Island, nor no Protection for the Merchants Trade on the Sea-Coast: In this unguarded Posture we found the said Island at

our Arrival.

BUT to return: Angria now laid Siege to the Fort of Henerey, which the Sedees defended near three Months, and lost a great Number of Men; but they were forc'd at last to quite possession and retire. Before they lest the Fort, they demolished great part of the Walls, and nailed up most of their Cannon: so that when Angria's Forces took Possession, they could not make much use of the Fort and Town. On which account Angria settled his, Fishery there, which remains to this Day the chiefest Place of their Residence, almost all the Inhabitants belonging to the Fishery. He there appointed a chief Officer of Justice to keep them in regular Order, and to receive Tribute or Toll for him, by which he had much impoverish'd the Fishermen, who could scarce afford to maintain their Families, tho' they live in those Parts at e very cheap Rate.

BUT the Angria had got such great Possessions on the Continent, yet still he was in want of Grain and Fruits for the Support of his Army; occasioned by the Devastations made by the Forces on each side. The Sedey was full of

Resent-

Resentment at the Conduct and Behaviour of Angria, but being at War also with the Grand Mogul, and forc'd to support an Army for the Safe-guard of his Capital Towns and Cities, he could not at present chastise him as he design'd. Besides, he was apprehensive that the Mogul, hearing of these Disturbances, might send an Army to join Angria, and attack him on all fides at once. The whole Country was all in Confusion; and the Grand Sedey ordered Angria to be declared an Impostor, and not his Sifter's Son. But it was now too late, for feveral great Men had join'd him; he had also well peopled fome Towns, and enlarg'd them, appointing Officers of Justice to act there in his Name, and to demand such Tribute as they should think convenient. Angria was once obliged to take off his Taxes for fear of a Rebellion; but that fear being over, in a short time he laid heavier Loads on them than before. He was at several times attacked by Parties of the Sedev's Army, but generally came off with Conquest.

THE Rodger of Carwar and Kemshew were Brothers, and Angria marrying of Kemshew's Daughter, contracted by this means a powerful Alliance with them; so that during the Wars with the Grand Sedey, he had great Assistance from them, they being powerful Princes. Tho' Angria had formerly taken one of the Rodger of Carwar' Ships coming from Musicat, loaden with Horses, yet the Rodger being an Enemy to the Grand Sedey, now either forgot this, or at all Adventures was resolved to humble the Sedey, by assisting Angria. Angria had also great Supplies from a treacherous Jentew on the Island of

H 2

Bombay

Bombay, before spoken of, who used to buy Powder and Arms, on presence of sending the same to the Portuguese, by way of Merchandize, which proved very satal to the English.

ANGRIA having provoked the Sedey to be his Enemy, seemed not at all uneasy about it; for he now thought the Strength of his Allies, join'd to his own, was sufficient to maintain what Possessions he had acquired. Elated with his constant Success, he feem'd ill to requite the Persuguese for the several Services they had done him, at which they were so provoked, that they resolved to hinder his Progress as much as posfible. Angria perceiving this Coldness in the Portuguese, attack'd their Fort at Correnjar, and had it not stood on a very advantageous Ground, with a stout Castle built on the Brow of a Hill, which commanded a great Bay on the low Land which he had in Possession, he would very probably have fucceeded: But his Army ne'er met with hotter Work, and was foon obliged to retire, and make to the Island of Hemerey for their Security from the Cannon-shot the Portuguese fir'd amongst them. They were also obliged to build a small Battery on that side the Island of Henerey which fronted Correnjar; for otherwise the Portuguese would have demolished his Fishery, and have made a sad Piece of work with him. For tho' Golaby was furrender'd to him almost upon his Appearance before it, yet the Grand Sedey was not a little pleased to see the Portuguese make him shear off. But the drew off his Forces from before the City of Correnjar, he kept open War with them at Sea, and was very troublesome.

ANGRIA had now got several great Enemies against him: the Great Mogul and Grand Sedey, tho' they were at War with each other frequently, yet were both Enemies to him, aswere the Portuguese and the English. As to the Dutch, he never troubled them, tho' they have a Factory at Dabul, and their Ships every Year come there for the Produce of Pepper from that Country. What is the Reason of this, I cannot fay: Whether the undaunted Courage of those few Dutchmen he had in his Service, makes him to dread encountering with them; 'or whether the Dutch make private Presents to hims as their Factory stands on the Borders of his Dominions. 'Tis certain his People take no manner of Pains in the way of Trade with the neighbouring Merchants; which had they purfued after he enlarged his Conquests, they might in all Probability have acquired greater Riches than at present they possess.

ANGRIA was still resolved to push his Fortune against the Sedey, to which end he caused an Army to march on the Back of the Grand Sedey's Country, into the Mogul's Dominions, and there they raifed a very large Sum of Tribute Money due to the Grand Sedey, which enraged the Sedey more and more against him: But the old Sedey dying, Angria was resolved to have a Trial for that Empire; which the Generals and Governors of the feveral Provinces of the Sedey's Dominions opposed, and proclaim'd the deceas'd Sedey's Son Grand Sedey. On this an Army marched to invade the new Sedey, whose Forces attacked his Enemies with great Resolution; but the Victory seemed to incline to Angria's Side, the other

Army giving way for near a Mile; at which time Angria's General took great Numbers of them Prisoners; he also took seven or eight of the Sedey's Elephants, which he has at present in his custody: but Night coming on, both Armies retreated to their respective Camps, with a Design to renew the Fight in the Morning.

THESE Trophies of Victory being fent to Angria, very much encouraged him to fend a further Affistance to his Army; he was in hopes to hear by the next News, that the Sedey was driven to the Mountains, where he has a very fine City on the Top of a Hill. The next Morning both Armies engaged again, and the Fight continued very hot for some Hours; but at last Angria's Army thought proper to retire to their Camp, which was too strong for the Sedees to attempt to force. The Augrians had some few Horse in their Army, which were taken in the Arabs Ship coming to Bombay, and deligned for the English Service; besides, Angria's Father-in-law Kemsbew affisted him with near 1000 Horsemen; all which, with his Foot-Soldiers, were nothing in number to the Grand Sedey's Army. But the Dutch Engineers made such Havock with their Cannon, that the Sedees were killed in great numbers. They could direct almost a continual fire from 12 Pieces of Cannon which they had in the Camp, and there was a fufficient number of Oxen ready to draw them away from Place to Place, where the Enemy might be most annoyed. These Dutchmen were fo very expert in all parts of their Service, that Angria indulged them as much as possible, and would do nothing without their Approbation, relating to the Artillery; as they had brought

several of his People to be affishant to them in the Discharge of the Cannon; he would send fome of these Dutchmen to command his Ships, : and they very often brought in Prizes. The inland People were used with Courtely, for they brought in all manner of Provision for the Support of the Inhabitants on the Sea-coast; tho' they are not a People that are very luxurious in their way of living; for they eat no Flesh, nor any thing that ever had Life or Blood in it, except Fish, on which they chiefly feed, with Rice and Milk, and all forts of Fruits, Roots, and Greens. Of these they would have great Plenty, provided a proper care was taken to cultivate them. When they take any Ships belonging to the Portuguese or English, they referve a quantity of the Arrack on board to gratify any Europeans that shall enter into their Service. We had thirteen Men run away all at once at Bombay, who were going to enter into Angria's Service; but taking the wrong Road by the way of Goa, through the Portuguele Dominions, they were stopt, and put into the Portuguese Castle at Correnjar. Capt. David Wilkie being then Commander of the Victory Frigate, and I being his second Lieutenant, went with him in quest of them, attended by part of our Ship's Company: We found them at Correnjar, where the Portuguese Governor would not surrender them; neither did he entertain Capt. Wilkie as he ought to have done. But the Captain and I were entertained at one of their Officer's Houses in a very handsome manner, and had the best Lodging the House afforded: A Place was ordered for the Refreshment of our People, it being in the rainy Season, and

the Weather very bad. We only staid there one Night, and the next Day came over to Bombay; not being able to recover our Men. out of the Hands of the Portuguese. What became of the major part of them, I cannot say, but two of them were Dutchmen, who had seduced the others to go with them, and one of them commanded Angria's Grab which Capt. Lawfon took and brought into Bombay; tho' the Dutchman was killed in the Engagement, or tis thought he would sooner have blown up the Ship, than have been taken.

ANGRIA hearing of the taking of this Grab, was very much enraged, and refolved that they should not hold her long. The Command of her was given to Mr. Lewis, who was then first Lieutenant of the Victory; they refitted her, and called her the Decoy; but she was afterwards re-taken, and the Bombay-Galley was taken at the fame time; which was chiefly owing to the Conduct of those Pyrates who came with Plantain from the Island of Madagascar: For most of the Mischief that has been done of late Years, has been more owing to them, than to Angria's own Subjects.

BUT to return to the Affairs between Angria and the Sedees: The new Grand Sedey being pretty firmly established in his Dominions, and knowing Angria to be very powerful, did not care for continuing the Wars so long as his Father had done, on several accounts: It hindred divers forts of Trade and Merchandize, that his chief Cities and Towns used to be supported with. And, on the other hand, his Father at the first settling of Angria on the Island of Kenerey, gave him one of his Daughters in Mar-

Marriage, which Rite was performed according to the Fentew way, and kept with a great deal of Mirth for a long time. Now tho the Sedey had given his Daughter in Marriage to him, yet that did not keep him from invading and feizing part of his Father-in-law's Dominions. And he also married the Daughter of Kemsbew, who was ever ready to affift him with his Army; they now carrying a friendly Correspondence with each other. The Mollwans were his Allies also, and they and Kemshew's People were as troublesome down the Coast, as he himself is off of Bombay, tho' we do all we can to prevent the 'Tis true they have never attempted to take any of our Shipping as yet, because they have no Vessels of Force sufficient to attack them with Success. But as they see Ships of any Nation standing off and on shore, they frequently dispatch Boats to Angria to give an Account of the same, that he may have his Grabs in Readiness to encounter them so soon as they come higher up the Coast.

ANGRIA being in this manner strong by Sea and Land, the new Grand Sedey, who, as before observ'd, found the Inconveniencies of the War, in the Destruction of his Country, and in the Stop it put to Trade, which was the best Support of his Dominions; offered to enter into a Treaty Offensive and Defensive with Angria, by the Advice and Approbation of his chief Men. This was accepted by Angria; and to confirm it the more, the Sedey's Daughter was contracted to his Son, tho' both very young. On the Ratification of this Marriage-Contract, there were great Rejoicings, and they kept firing their Guns every Day for near a Week on the H 5 Island

Island of Kenerey, and at the Fort of Golaby and Gerey, and the other Fortifications belonging to Angria; taking the Salutes from each other in a very regular manner. We foon had the News at Bombay of these Rejoicings in Angria's Dominions. Then the Sedey made him very large Presents; and the chief Articles of their Contract was, That Angria should not presume to incroach any farther on the Sedey's Dominions; but that all Disputes should be decided in an amicable manner by Commissaries appointed on both fides; and that their Armies should join, and equally share in all Tributes and Plunder taken in the Mogul's Dominions; whom they resolved to attack with all their Forces: Of which War I shall now give the best Account I am able, having been an Eye-witness in a great measure of what I shall now relate.





HISTORY

OF THE

INDIAN WARS,

Betwixt the

 $GREAT\ MOGUL,$ $A\ N\ G\ R\ I\ A,\ \&c.$

FTER Angria had baffled the Attempts made by the Eng'ish on his fortified Places, he join'd the Sedey's Army, and march'd towards the City of Surat, the best Place for foreign Trade in the Mogul's Dominions. Here the Mogul Merchants build and rest all their Ships. This H 6 for

daw came to demand the Money, attended by about twenty Men, he happened to have a Glimpse of us, and was very inquisitive after us. But the Inhabitants telling them we were three Persians that were poor, and had not Bread to eat, and that they supported us out of Charity, they made no farther Enquiry after us. The Inhabitants well knowing how long it would be before the Enemy would probably march. further up into the Country, kept us there, and fublished us with the best the Place afforded, and brought us Bows and Arrows to go out into the inclosed Grounds, and there to shoot at Birds or a Mark, as we thought most proper, to divert ourselves. This was not ill Treatment from Mahometans, and I could give feveral other Instances of their Goodness and Hospitality, in which some of them far exceed the Christians.

THE Army having got near Broach, they encamped on the North-side, in order to make themselves Masters of all the Trade coming down thither. They hearing that the Dutch Scaffold, (or Caravan) was on the Road, and the French ikewise; in the first place seized on part of the French, which confifted of about 30 Waggons; but the Dutch had near 120 Waggons loaded with the richest Goods belonging to the Guzurat Trade, as rich Velvets, Embroidery, and Silks of all forts, &c. After this they took some of the Dutch Caravan; and had they been farther from Brodurab, they would have had more. But the French Waggons coming first, drawn by eight Oxen, and so many of them, that they extended a long way from the first to the last, the heaviest Loss fell on them, who were least

able to sustain it: For the French are very poor in this part of India, and have hardly any Credit; whereas the Dutch are very rich in those Parts. In the French Caravan they also took two Ladies, that were coming down to Surat to see their Parents, the Wife and Sister of the French Consul at Guzurat.

THE Mogul's Army being very numerous, had Orders to march and attack the Sedees and Angria. On which Rustram Alicon proceeded towards them, and encamp'd his Army on the Plains of Brodurab, where he daily expected to hear of the Enemy. But Angria's Party were more politick; for they being encamp'd with the main Body of their Army on the North-side. of the City of Broach, while a Party took part of the French and Dutch Scaffold, or Caravans; this Party rejoin'd the main Body, and brought the News of the Approach of Rustram Alicon, and his Army. Angria's Generals did not lay hold of this Opportunity of engaging them; but got the Tribute they demanded from the Governor of Broach, and march'd away wide of Brodurah, plundering all the Towns and Villages they possibly could. And thinking that the Mogul's Army would be in quest of them, wherefoever they came, if the Inhabitants did not raise the Money demanded, they set fire to the Towns, and frequently put the Inhabitants to Death, suffering neither Man, Woman nor Child to escape. Thus did they ravage the Country, demanding Tribute wherever they came, pretending it was due to the Sedey, who had not made any manner of Demand for several Years before, and the Moguls were in hopes would have been quite laid aside. THE

THE City of Surat is pretty well fortified, with strong Walls and Redoubts; they have also the Convenience of a fine navigable River for promoting their Trade: but Angria is now grown so bold and insolent, that he ranges all along the Coast, even from Cape Comeroon up to Broach.

AFTER Augria's Army had returned from-Broach, and plundered several Towns and Villages, they march'd wide of Brodurab, and came into the high Road again for Guzurat, and there fell in with a small Party of the Moguls, which was fent to guard some of the Annabeb's Baggage, and three Coaches in which were his Women: After defeating the Guard, they feiz'd the Baggage, and three Coaches, and were refolved if possible to get into their own Dominions, which they could not well accomplish in a short time, on account that they were now some hundred Miles in an Enemy's Country, tho' in a manner driving all before them. The News of the Baggage and the Ladies being taken, much enraged Rustram, who was a Man of immense Goodness in his way, heroic in War, and of very great Resolution. He never waited for the Grand Annabob's Order to pursue them, but leaving a small part of his Forces to guard the City of Brodurab, struck his Tents at Midnight, and march'd with the Gross of his Army in purfuit of the Enemy, taking only four Pieces of the lightest of his Cannon with him. He pursued them with all possible Expedition, and in two or three Days came up with their Rear, and retook part of the Dutch Scaffold, and all his Women. That part of the Rear-guard quitted their Booty with Precipitation, and endeavoured

to join the Body of their Army, which was then under the Command of Angria's head Sabberdaw, and two of the Grand Sedey's Generals, then noted for their Cruelty and Inhumanity. All India allows, that the Mogul's Subjects are in their way good and experienc'd Soldiers, and Menthat will fight very well. This Character they made good on this Occasion; for after they had recover'd most of the Plunder from them, they still pursued'em Night and Day, allowing but four Hours rest for their Army in the 24, for feveral Days successively. Several of the Oxen belonging to Angria's Army, fell lame on the Road, by over-driving of them. However, it being late in the Season, and having but little Baggage with them, (a Camel with a small Tent for the Annabob to lie down in part of the Night, being all that General had,) after pursuing them near three Weeks, it was thought proper to return back a nearer way, which they did in about ten Days, croffing the Country into their own Dominions. However, it pleased Rustram to think that he had obliged them to leave fome part of their Plunder behind them, and that he had recovered the Ladies; for amongst them was a young Gentlewoman the Great Mogul had made him a Present of, as a Reward of his Victories over the Culeys, and she had with her all the Jewels which the Mogul gave her when he fent her to him.

AFTER Rustram Alicon had got his own-Baggage, and recovered part of the Dutch Scaffold, as soon as he arrived at Brodurah, he sent to the Dutch Chief to come and take their Goods again; on which the Dutch Governor came himself, and made him several rich Presents, which.

which he accepted of very kindly at their hands, and a confiderable Party was ordered to march from Brodurah, in order to convoy the Remainder of the Dutch and French Scaffolds down to Broach, where they were to embark on board of small Vessels to proceed for Surat. After this the Angrians came again to Concas, with a large Party, and demanded Tribute, which the Inhabitants were forc'd to pay. What furprised me, was, that the-great Man and chief General of the Mogul's grand Army should not fo much as endeavour to prevent this, and hinder the People from being plunder'd, but remain in his Camp before the City of Guzurat; and only fend Parties of the Army abroad under différent Leaders: There were two Brothers of this Rustram Alicon, who were also Annabobs, and reckon'd great Warriors; being by the Mogul made Governors of Provinces. The News coming to the Mogul that his Grand Annabab had not proceeded any further than Guzurat after the Angrians, and that he had received the Tribute from the Culeys, he fent an Order for him to come to Dilley, to give his Reafons for not marching after the Enemy according to Order; and in his Absence, one of Rustram's Brothers was appointed to command the Army in his stead, which lay encamp'd about Gnzurat.

I and my two Companions were now, in our Travels towards Dilley, arrived at Brodurab, where we found the Army commanded by Rustram Alicon encamp'd. So soon as we came into the City, we went as is customary to the Grand Surcass, in order to take up our Lodging; but we had not been long there, before the Annable

nabob fent for us to come to him, demanding from whence we came, and whither we were bound. I being the chief Person qualified for giving him an Answer to all Questions that he demanded, told him we were going for Dilley, and from thence design'd for Bengal. He ask'd us, how we proposed to get there? I told him that we were in hopes of joining some Scaffolds which were bound for Dilley, and that when we arrived there, we should not fear getting a Passage for Bengal, there being great Numbers of Merchants passing and repassing continually. But faid he, the + Zammelock is now at Variance with the Grand Mogul, and is lying in the high Road near Dilley, and impresses all People passing and repassing into his Service. He then asked what Countrymen we were? I toldhim, Englishmen. He then asked, of what part? Are you, faid he, Billotes Addimeys; that is, Are you European Englishmen, or Men born of English Parents in these Parts? I told him, we were all Billotes Addimeys. This made him the more desirous to proceed in his Discourse, which was in a very inquisitive way, how and in what manner we disciplin'd our People in Europe, and how they fought there? We explain'd to him as well as we could, that our Men were all kept in regular Order, and that we never suffered our Soldiers to fight as they did here. He then asked me how they

⁺ The Zammelock is Chief of the Mountaineers, who are very numerous, and live in the manner of the Tartars, being often very troublesome to the Mogul, tho' properly his Subjects.

engaged? I told him, that we had large Armies when there was occasion for them, and that they were all drawn up in very close Order, before they attack'd their Enemies. We gave him the best Account we could. He then asked us, if we understood firing of great Guns? We gave him a more particular Description of managing them than what we had done of the other Affairs. He then asked us, if we were not willing to take on in their Service? We told him, that we had never ferv'd any other Nation than our own, and that as we were going for Bengal, we were in no fear of getting Employment fo foon as we arrived there. But, faid the Annabob, you are too late in the Year, and as I told you before, the Zammelock now lies in the high Road for Dilley, and takes all Passengers into his Service against my Master the Grand Mogul; therefore, if you think well of taking on in my Service, I will give you 60 Rupees per Month, and pay you Monthly. You shall have your Horses to ride on, and have a Tent to shelter you from the Weather, and all other Utenfils fitting for the same: I will also deliver to you the Care of all my Artillery, and you shall have the Charge of all the Ammunition belonging to the Camp, with any Number of my Men to affift and attend on you. I will also impower all three of you, if any Accident should happen on the Road or March at any time, that you may impress what People you may have occasion for, to come to your Aid and Assistance. If you want Money to make Satisfaction to any on the Road, I will allow it; and each of you shall have a Purwas to keep your Accounts, according to our Custom.

He then asked us, if we could write or read? I told him we could do both, after our own Then he defired to see us write, and manner. having Pen, Ink and Paper given us, each of us wrote a Line or two, with which he feem'd to be well pleas'd, and faid we wrote very faft, and that what we wrote was very fine; for their Characters are very large. We with abundance of feeming Shyness pretended to be unwilling to accept his proffer'd Kindness, and said we could not enter among them. This made him the more pressing on us, and he told us that our King and their King were good Friends, and that the Mogul was the chief Friend and Protector that the English had in India. We told him, we were very sensible of that. He then said, you are not going to serve an Enemy, but a Friend; for we want to suppress this Angria as much as the English do, and are in hopes, that we shall conquer him, and take all his Forts from him, and fend his Head to Dilley to the Grand Mogul. We smiled at his talking after that manner, and told him Angria was very strong, and that now he had intirely reconciled himself to the Grand Sedey, he was more powerful than ever. He faid, they had not been troubled with him in their Dominions for some Years before now. However, we at last agreed to enter into his Service, which indeed was very advantageous; and was I there now, I should not very quickly leave it again.

SO foon as we accepted the Service, he gave each of us fix Pieces of Gold, valued at about thirty Shillings Sterling each Piece, which we took as a Present. Then he compelled us to take twenty Rupees a Man on account of our Entry; which when we had received, we fign'd

our Names to a Paper, and he put his Seal to He then directly fent for the former Droger or Captain of their Artillery, and ordered him to deliver all the Baggage and Ammunition into our Care; and withal gave each of us a Seal-Ring with his Name engraved on it: And with this we were to fign all Accounts for Expences, and to deliver out to all the Arabian Soldiers Powder, as often as their Captains came and made a Demand for it, and produced an Order for what they had. These Accounts were every Month carried in, and in fuch a regular manner, that he never found fault with our Conduct. He sent for his chief Master of the Horse, and ordered him to take us down to his Stables, which were at the Back of his Palace, there to chuse our Horses, which accordingly we did. They were exceeding fine Horses, of which we had our Choice, except those that the Annabob rode himself. His Palace was very magnificent and fine, and the Apartment where he then fat with all his Grandees and chief Council before him, was also exceeding grand, being all laid in Pannels of Looking-glass, fet in gilt Work, and every square Corner was fet with rich Ruby-stones, in form of a Rose, almost as large as a Half-Crown. He sat under an Arch, most richly beautified with all forts of curious Work, which made him appear exceeding grand; and in the Center of this Room, there was a fine Ciftern full of clear Water, and a very beautiful Fountain-Pipe, which, by its Force of Play caused several Birds made of Glass to keep constantly in Motion, and artificial Ducks and Geese seem'd diving down, and coming up again, which was very entertaining and pleasant

to the Eye. He then ordered us a handsome Tent, which was lin'd with red Calico, having three very good Apartments in it, with a Place of Entertainment in the Center, where we could receive a large Number of People, as was required at some time; for all the Arabian Captains brought their Accounts in once a Month

for the Powder, &c. we deliver'd them.

SO foon as our Affairs were fettled, we were conducted by the Head Droger to the Camp, where they had pitch'd our Tent, and there he delivered us all the Baggage and Stores, which confifted of near 40 Waggons loaden with fuch things as were convenient for the Supply of the Camp and Artillery. He also delivered the 40 Pieces of Cannon into our Charge, and three hundred Men belonging to the Artillery, which we were to pay Monthly, and our Purwas was to go to the Annabob's Treasurer, there to receive every Man's Money with ours, and to bring it to us; we were to see them paid, and to fend our Seals by the Purwas to have the Receipt sealed with the Seals that were given us; he having had the Character of all our Names mark'd under his own, which fav'd us a good deal of Trouble. They called us, in their Language Topeivallers Drogers; that is to fay, the Captains of their great Guns. When we came to our Tent, we found every thing in exceeding good Order, being all entirely new. In the middle of the Tent were spread four handome Persia Carpets, and in each Apartment one Carpet of the same, and a very handsome Couch, with two good Quilts, very rich and fine, and two Pillows for each Couch, and every thing else very decent. The Droger told us,

he had furnish'd our Tent according to the Anmabob's Order, and hoped he had done it according to our Minds, and that we should not have any Occasion to find fault with him. We complimented him after their manner, and defir'd him to fit down with us, which accordingly he did; and tho' 'tis against the Religion of the Mahometans to drink strong Liquor, yet he would, as well as a great many more, tipple heartily. We fent a Man to the City to fetch us some Arrack; who brought us near fix Quarts in a great Jar for a Rupee. We then fent for all the Arabian Captains, and they complimented us in a handsome Manner, and wish'd us much Joy. We spent the Night in a great deal of Mirth, and the old Droger fent for the Dancers which usually attend the Camp, who entertained us with Dancing after their manner. About two in the Morning all the Annabob's Musick came, and began to play before the Tent-door, and to make their Compliments to us; and when they had done, we gave them Money according to the Direction of the Droger, and they feem'd well satisfied. Some time after them, came all the Arabian Drums, and beat a Point of War in their way, and then fome of them danced and played with their Swords and Targets in an entertaining manner, for which we also gave them Money. We never went any where, but were always guarded, which at first we thought might be for fear we might run away. In a day or two, one of our black Serangs came to us, and ask'd us if we had no Colours belonging to our Nation; and that as we were preferr'd to fuch a Post, it would be very much taken Notice of, if we did

did not speak to the Annabob to order our Colours to be fet up among the Artillery; for as the former Droger had carried his Colours with him, they should be at a loss to find the Artillery out, when they came again to join any other larger Army, as they should in a very short time proceed for Guzurat, and join Henzeb Alicon the Grand Annabob. The Purwas also told us, it was what was proper for a Distinction to be known by; therefore, according to their Custom, we dressed ourselves very clean, and took the Purwas with us, and ordered him to write to the Annabob what he thought proper : for all Requests are laid before their great Menin writing, for them to fign if they approve 'em. Accordingly he ordered a Flag to be placed before the Artillery, to diffinguish it from any other Part of the Camp, and three filk Colours to be carried before us wherefoever we went; and the Person that bore the Colours was allowed a Horse to ride on. In this magnificent manner we were entertained; and two or three days after were ordered on the March, and fet forward for Guzurat, there to join Henzeb Alicon. Now when we came near Guzurat, we observ'd this great Camp, which took up a large Extent of Ground: The head Captain of their Artillery was a Portuguese, and much in favour with the Annabob Henzeb; we pitch'd our Camp very near to them, and then hoisted our Flags: on fight of which, they defired us to give Direction how the Camp-Flags and others should be made. Accordingly we made one after this manner, a large Red-Flag with a white Field in the upper Corner, and St. George's Cross; and in the Flag three Cannons,

which we cut out; this was very much admired, and in compliment to them, as they all wear scollop'd Borders round their Colours, we put the same round this, which they seem'd much pleas'd with. The three other Colours were Red, White, and Blue Enfigns, which were every Day flying before our Tent-door, and they were much admir'd: For whatever Nations come to serve the Mogul, they are allowed to wear their proper Colours, provided that they are in any Place of Distinction or Preferment. We were very careful in our Behaviour, to gain the Applause and Good-will of the chief Officers of which there are a confiderable number fit to be prefer'd on any account; Men of fober Conduct, and moderate in their way of living. entertain People of all Nations that are willing to serve them, keep a friendly Correspondence with each other, and are very inquisitive in all Affairs relating to foreign Parts. They have many of the ancient Mahometan Perfians in their Service, who are a fober civilized People, and capable of giving an exact Description of their Country. I have had them for Hours together in my Tent, and heard from them the Accounts of the Wars of Persia, which I have in another Tract given.

WE incamped within a Mile and a half of the City-Gates of Guzzerat, which is a magnificent City well-peopled, and of very great Trade. Here we went and vii. ted the French and Dutch Factors, and were very civilly entertained at both. We got Supplies from the Dutch of all such Conveniencies as was most suitable for Men in our Station; and we were very handsomely spoken of by the Dutch Gentlemen, when they came to

pay the Annabob their Compliments, in Acknowledgment for his kind Favours in recovering part of their Scaffolds from the Angrians. The Annabob entertained them with such Grandure as became Persons of their Distinction; and in their way they spoke very handsomely of us, telling the Anmabob that we were Men that deserved Encouragement, and that they believed the Account we had given of ourselves to be true; so that they thought we ought to be entertain'd according to what they had promoted us to. They also took the Opportunity of coming to pay us a Visit, and spent a whole Day with us, and gave us an Account of what Conversation they had concerning us, and that they would advise us often to visit our Annabob, and shew him the greatest Respect possible. They likewise told us, if we could contrive any Fireworks, with Rockets, &c. that would be very much admir'd. and do us a great Piece of Service. And further to serve us, one of them said that he had a large English Book concerning Gunnery, which he would make us a Present of, if we thought it would be of use to us; and when we went to return their Visit, the Gentleman was as good as his Word, in giving us the Book, which prov'd to be Capt. Sturmey's Magazine; or, the whole Art of Gunnery, with Directions for making all manner of Fireworks and Rockets; Instructions for Sea-Gunners, and those in the Land-Service. This indeed proved very ferviceable to us; for here we had the plainest Directions in all Cases; and lying still near fix Weeks before this Grand Army began to move. we prepared a fine Fire-work, which was play'd off to the Satisfaction of the Annabob, and all

the chief Officers of the Army. The Grand Army march'd near a Week before ours, and then we were obliged to march very hard to reach the other Camp, whom we came up with in about three Days, and Henzeb Alicon had many Affairs to decide before he could come near to Dilley, in making up all the Accounts of the Tribute which he had received from all the Annabobs under his Command, and chief Sabberdaws, and other great Persons who were often intrusted in those Affairs. We We march'd with this great Army, and came to several Towns and Cities belonging to the Culeys, which we demolished, and took their brazen Images, and destroyed them, if they did not pay the accustom'd Tribute: But notwithstanding that, our Army would wink at their Idolatry, if they paid a sufficient Tribute to the Mogul. These Culeys live in a great measure by robbing, going in great Bodies, and interrupting any Merchants that are passing and repassing with their Caravans, and are almost as great Interrupters of Trade, as even Angria himself. This very much hampers the Mogul's Dominions; for there is no travelling amongst these Places without a great and powerful Guard; for they will come in the Night, and steal every thing they can lay their Hands on. Some of their Heads are cut off almost every Week, and put up on the City-Gates; for they are shewn no manner of Favour, when they are taken in any numbers.

THE Grand Mogul was now in a fad Condition, the Zammelocks, (a Malecontent part of his own Subjects) striving to dethrone him, the Culeys always at War with him, and the Grand Sedey

Sedey and Angria coming to make Demands on his Subjects, and imposing very much on them, not fuffering their Trade to pass and repass without being interrupted. For Angria now bearing the chief Sway in all respects, they constantly kept great Parties pailing and repailing in the Country, which put almost a total Stop to their Trade, and kept all the Crops back. Alicon was apprehensive that he should be disgraced at his Return to Dilley, for what he had done contrary to the Mogul's Order; which was the reason he avoided going thither, tho' the Mogul fent for him to come with all Expedition. He therefore artfully finished the Accounts of feveral great Officers, had received the Tribute they had collected; and obliged them to make up all their Monthly Accounts for the Expence of the Army, in order to lay them before the Mogul. Furnished with those Accounts, and laden with a vast Quantity of Tribute Money, he resolved to venture to Dilley, guarded by a strong Party of his best Soldiers; leaving the Command of the Army to - Rustram, during his Absence. When he came to Dilley, and presented his Accounts to the Mogul, and gave his Reasons for not marching with his own Army against Angria, the Mogul approving of his Conduct in all things, confer'd greater Posts of Honour on him, and at the fame time ordered him to return, and march his Army against the Zammelocks, who grew very powerful, but had lately drawn off his Army from the high Road to Dilley, and never once offered to stop Henzeb Alicon, or any that belong'd to him. But this was thought to be done as a Compliment to Henzeb, in hopes that he

would not have come into the Mogul's Measures. But the Zammelock's Policy fail'd him here.

WE march'd no further than Angerab with our Annabob, but were by the Mogul's Orders ordered back; for we were a long time on the March, and sometimes lay a Week or a Fortnight in one Place; during which time, the Purwas were daily employed in making up their Accounts, and carrying them in to the chief Secretary, and they delivering the same to the Annabob, who would examine them very strictly, and demand an Account of things remaining in store, and how long the Stores might pro-

bably laft.

THE Mogul had received fresh Complaints from Surat of the Angrians returning and plundering the Country. He had prefer'd some of his white Men to be great Officers, and had feated them on Elephants in order for their giving Direction for the cannonading several Towns or Villages belonging to the neighbouring Princes, which frightned the Inhabitants out of the same, leaving their Granaries full of all sorts of Grain or Rice, and Horse-meat, with great Store of Cattle, &c. all which they would fend down to their own Dominions, with a strong Guard. At this time we had great Offers from the head Droger of Henzeb Alicon to leave our first Place of Service, and to come and serve his Master: He offered us the same Wages, and ten Rupees a Month more, provided we would leave Rustram, and that we should have as good Horses as were allowed us at present. We were in the mind feveral times to have gone, as there was in Henzeb's Service near 100 Christians, about twenty of them English, and some of them

very fober sedate Men, who lived very regular Lives, and whose Conversation might be diverting to us, during the time we were with the Camp. Our Marches were now very hard every Day, and the time of the Heats coming on, which dry up many of the Springs, we were drove to great Straits for Water for the Army, and obliged some Days to march near twelve Miles before we could incamp so as to get Water for the Soldiers, and the Cattle, which in an Army of 50 or 60000 Men are not a few; and almost as many more Women and Children that followed the Camp, with all forts of Merchandize.

NOW the two Brothers Susurah Alicon and Rustram Alicon were ordered to join their Armies together, and march in quest of the Angrians. After a March of several Days we came in fight of them, and prepared to engage. This we did early in the Morning, when the Angrians made a fierce Attack on us, and press'd very hard to gain an advantageous Ground on our left; but our Men defended themselves so well, that they could not force them; and our Cannon being under Cover, that they could not discern them, we having the preceeding Night threw up Breast-works, surprized them on a fudden, and made a great Slaughter among their left Wing, and put their whole Army in confusion. On this they retired in great Disorder, and we purfued, making a great Slaughter, and taking many Prisoners, till we were weary of killing and pursuing; and then encamp'd on the Field of Battle till next Morning. Our Generesolved to improve the present lucky Opportunity, and purfued them again the next I 4

Morning, but could only just get a fight of part of them, they retreating with the utmost Precipitation towards their own Dominions. We then burned several of their Towns, and put both Men, Women, and Children to the Sword, the Annabobs riding amongst the Soldiers to see that they were not dilatory, but expeditious in cutting off all that were of human Race. These inhuman Proceedings I no ways approv'd of, for I imagined it would have been far more generous to have given them Quarter. Here our Annabobs much commended our good Behaviour, and acknowledged the great Service we had done them, and made us several vaulable Presents.

WE now had drove the Angrians into their own Dominions, and done them more Damage than we could have promifed ourselves. they rallied their scatter'd Forces in a few Days, and came and incamp'd within a few Mile; of us; being, as we were inform'd, reinforc'd by a large Number of Forces, who had been some time on the March to join them. While we lay thus, the Angrians would come in the Night and steal the very Horses out of our Camp, and go off with them undiscovered; for they were as great Thieves as the Culeys, but of more Courage, and ready to undertake any Enterprize however hazardous. Nay, one of them came one Night and entered our Annabob's Tent, in the dead of the Night when the Guards were a flumbering, and stole the Annabob's Gold Pipe he smoak'd his Tobacco in.

NOW lying so near each other, we had five Deserters which came from Angria, three English, one Dutch, and one Portuguese; they had

been Companions with Plantain on the Island of Madagascar. These Men made us very uneasy at their first coming; for we did not dare fay what they were, for fear of having a private Mischief done us; so they came to us the next Day, and would not own that they came from Angria at that time, but from Surat, in order to take on in the Mogul's Service. Amongst these was one John Davis, a Fellow that professed a great deal of Joy for his Escape from them, and related to us all their Proceedings, and gave us the Account of Plantain's conquering the Island of Madagascar, and of his leaving it in the manner before related. However, our Annabob would not entertain them without our Approbation, and faid he did not look on them to be Men deserving of the Wages which we had, neither did we think proper to let them know what our Pay was; so that they were in a short time willing to accept of any thing, till they had shew'd their Behaviour. agreed with us for 30 Rupees per Month, and by the Annabob were told that they were to obey all Orders they should receive from us, and to be diligent, otherwise he would discharge them out of the Service. We were not afraid of their not behaving well in the time of Action, but that they would prove treacherous, and not discharge their Pieces with the Expedition they were capable of. The Annabob gave them a very decent Tent, fitted with all proper Necesfaries. When we found that the Men were fincere, and that they were forry for what they had done, and glad to embrace this Opprtunity of getting away from Angria, having fully refolved never to lead such a Life again, we affisted

them to the utmost of our power. They were with us near four Months; and before they left us, they came in a handsome manner to acquaint us, that they had a mind to proceed for Dilley, and from thence to Bengal. They did not come empty handed; for they brought Bag and Baggage with them. They were well furnish'd with good things which they carried along with them, we having no Authority to call them to any account. I heard afterwards, that Davis would never come down to Colcuty or Fort William, not to any Place where the English had any Settlement; but fix'd himself among the Portuguese, with whom he continues to this Day, if alive; for he there married a Woman of good Fortune and Beauty. The Dutchman and the Portuguese did the same, and left off fighting by Land or by Sea. This Davis gave me the aforesaid Account concerning the Behaviour of Plantain, and of the Death of Mr. Christopher Liste, whom Plantain killed before we had been gone a Week. He told me further, that if Plantain had not tyrannized so much over the Inhabitants, they should never have quitted the Island; but that as they grew fickly, and were but few in Number; and so well knew the Temper of the Natives, that they would foon have rose on them, they thought it most prudent to get away. I then asked him, how they came to have the Notion of going into Angria's Service, and whether Angria put much Confidence in Plantain? He said, he did, and that he was intrusted in almost all the Affairs belonging to the Grabs and Galley-wats. I then asked him, how it came that he and the rest of them were sent out with the Land-Army ?

Army? He said, that they enquired amongst them who was willing to go; there was no Body forc'd, and they were offered an equal Share of the Plunder. I asked him, what Wages Angria gave them? He faid, the Wages they were allowed were scarce sufficient to prccure them Necessaries; but when they took a Prize of any fort, or brought in any Tribute, three Quarters was divided amongst the whole Army, according to what Post and Degree they were in: But even the common fort of them fhar'd very well; for that he did not do by them as some of our English Commanders do, to run away with what the meaner fort of People should have: For he must be a very great Man that has three Shares to himself, and none but the Head Sabberdaw was four Shares. I then asked him, in what Method he received them when they came first on shore? He said, the Eutchman, that they took out of the Indiaman in the Surat Merchants Service, was the chief Cause of their coming to Angria, and that they were receiv'd at first by the Sabberdaw in a very furly manner, who brought down a Body-Guard with him to the Water-side, who presented their Pieces to their Breafts; on which Plantain was so presumptuous as to pull out his Pistol and present it at the Sabberdaw, telling him that he and his Compasions came to serve their Master: And the Dutchman speaking the Kenereys Language, they soon came to understand one another. That the Sabberdaw then took them up to the Guard-House, and there secured them all Night, till he had an Answer from Angria concerning them; Who fent word that he would not have any of 16

them ill treated; for if they were come to serve him, they were welcome; and ordered them to be brought up to him, by whom they were

magnificently entertain'd.

DAVIS further inform'd me, that there still remained with Angria, four Dutchmen, three English, and two Portuguese, who were very daring and resolute Fellows; one of the English and a Portuguese had resolved to have come with them, but over-fleeping themselves, after they had waited as long as possible for them, and finding they did not come to the Place appointed, they came away without them. Having a Pocket Compais, and a dark Lamhorn with them, by that means they came clear off without any manner of Suspicion, the Night being so dark that they could not perceive a Star in the Sky. When they came near our Out-guards, the Portuguese speaking the Moors Language very well, called out to the Centinels on Duty, who alarm'd the Guard, and they came and furrender'd themselves in a submissive manner. Annabob was not very inquisitive after them, for he was indifferent whether they had took on in the Service or no.

BUT to return: The Armies having lain some time in sight, we got all things in order to engage, and early in the Morning we begun to make our Cannons roar, and having some Coehorns, we sent a sew of our Hand-Grenadoes amongst them, which they did not like. This we continued for some time, till each Party advanc'd Sword in Hand, and there ensued a smart Engagement: At first the Angrians seem'd to gain Ground, and put part of our Troops into Disorder; but our Annabab putting himself at the Head

Head of some of his best Arabian Foot, repelled them with a great Slaughter. On this, we perceived them in the utmost Consusion retreating, which we suffered them to do, our Men being thoroughly fatigued by the Heat of

the Sun, and the length of the Action.

THE Angrians continued retreating out of the Mogul's Dominions, and the Season coming on for the Army to go into Winter-Quarters, we were ordered to march for Guzurat, to refresh and recruit. When we arrived therehaving had some Words between ourselves. Mr. John Lyon quitted the Mogul's Service, and was coming down for Brodurab, just as the Dutch Scaffolds were setting out for Broach again. They then were well guarded, for fear of lighting into the Enemies Hands. So foon as they were near fetting forward, Angria's People well judging the Times and Seasons of the Year for these Ships to take in their Cargoes at Surat, they sent part of their Army with a Design to intercept them. Mr. Lyon was then just arrived at Brodurah, in order to proceed for Surat, and join'd company with the Gentleman that had the Care of the Dutch Scaffold, and a Dutch Factor. These Gentlemen imbraced the Opportunity of his Company, being obliged at that time to return back, and lie near three Months at Brodurah, before they could venture down with their Goods. These Hardships on the Merchants deaden'd the Trade fo much, that the Citizens were in a poor Condition, and applied to the chief Annabobs to dispatch Patrimars with all Expedition to the Mogul, to defire fronger Parties of Soldiers might be employed between the Cities of Broach, Surat, and Guzurat; for the

the Enemy had boldly come up to Hugely Scar, where they had done great Damage, and plundered some of the Inhabitants, rifled the Musti's House, took away all the Treasure they could find, and brought away his Wives. They likewise burnt all the Mosques belonging to the Town, and pull'd down all the Tombs which were erected over those Annabobs who had formerly been buried there with all the Honours due to them for their good Behaviour in routing the Sedey's Army. It was now Winter; and notwithstanding the Rains were very violent, Angria's Army kept the Field; and as Weather would offer, they frequently made Inroads far into the Country; the Mogul's Army never offering to stir from their Quarters, till the Rains were near over. So foon as the Rainy Season was past, fresh Recruits were fent from the Sedey, and Detachments from Angria's Forces at Golaby; with which Reinforcement they resolved to push on the War against the Mogul. Between Brodurah and Concas is a very large Surcar and Chockey-House, which is in the Nature of our Turnpikes; where all Carriages are lodg'd, and People in Couches, on Horseback, or with Camels, pay a Toll, according to the Difference of their Carriage. This Surcar is a place surrounded with a four square Wall, and a strong pair of Gates in the Front; in the infide there are built Piazzas and small Rooms above and below, with Galleries all round for the Conveniency of going to the Chambers. These Places are built on the Road at the Mogul's Expence, for the Benefit of traveiling Merchants. In the Square in the Inside there are Accommodations for about a hundred

hundred and fifty Waggons, and the Cattle belonging to them; which may be stow'd and fodder'd under the Piazzas. The Merchants keep their Goods in these Places in very small Rooms: And here they supply Travellers with all forts of Grain, and Provisions for themselves, which: is very convenient on all Accounts. This Surcar between Brodurah and Concas, the Angrians. invested with a strong Party; having a Suspicion that part of the Dutch Scaffold or Caravan. was lodged in the Inside of it; they were therefore resolved to beat it down, if possible; to which purpose they brought their Cannon toplay upon the Walls. But they being very small, made no great Impression on them; it being the Method in those Parts to make their Walls very thick. After they had continued: their Fire for some time with very little effect, they brought their Cannon before the Gates, and kept a perpetual fire; but if they had fir'd the Gates down, they could not possibly have: fucceeded; for they had filled the Gateway up with great Stones, which they generally kept inone Corner of the Place for that purpose. the mean time, the Garrison from the Tops of the Walls kept a smart fire on them with their Matchlock Pieces, and that continually with their Bows and Arrows, and killed and wounded a considerable Number of their Men: Insomuch that they were at last forced to leave the Place, and retire to a greater Distance. But as this Place lay in the high Road belonging tothe Mogul, they were resolved to continue near it, and to stop all manner of Commerce from Town to Town. Most of the Country Towns and Villages, which managed the Farming Busi-

ness, and all forts of Husbandry, did all they could to get their Corn, and all other forts of Grain into the Cities, where they also retired themselves. There is a People in these Parts call'd Fuchees, who forsake all worldly Riches, and voluntarily embrace Poverty. These People often attempt dangerous Enterprizes, in great respect to their Prophet Mahomet, rather than they will suffer their Country to be overrun by those whom they despise as the worst of Animals; at the time of the Bairam, they gathered a great Number together, and were resolved to go as Volunteers to do their utmost to drive the Angrians out of their Country, and accordingly march'd to reinforce the

Army quartered at and near Guzurat.

NO.W the time of the Bairam being over, the Mogul fent down a new head Annabob, called Shohowet, and with him a large Army, both Horse and Foot, which he kept at his own Expence, the more to ease his Subjects. This General was but a Dwarf of a Man to look at, and yet had Terror in his Countenance. He was a Man of great Conduct, and was fent down as Prince of the Province of Guzurat, which belong'd by Seniority to Susurah, Rustram Alicon's eldest Brother; so that they both took great Disgust at it, and would not join their Armies with his; but resolved with all their Forces to march after the Culeys, being well affured that they could encrease their Store, and raise great Tribute by following them. They quickly drew off all their Forces, and went to the Northward with their Army; and coming on the Borders of Carmenia, we had there several Skirmishes with

with the Culeys, and demolished several of their

Towns and Villages.

IN the mean time Shohomet pursued the Angrians, but not being acquainted with those Parts, foon got himself almost in the midst of his Enemies, who had near furrounded him. This General had 30 Pieces of Cannon with his Army, but had very indifferent Engineers to direct them. The Angrians came so furiously on them Sword in Hand, that 'twas with Difficulty they stood their first Onset. The Angrians repeated the Attack with fuch Vigour; that after a Dispute of three Hours, the Moguls were forced to retreat, their General being wounded, which they did in some Confusion, leaving all their Baggage behind them. For while the Armies were engaged, a Party fell upon fome part of their Baggage, and took the Annabob's Women-These Ladies were accounted the most beautiful of all those Parts, being Natives of Dilley, where the Inhabitants are fair, and the Women noted for fine Features. These Ladies were sent to Gerey, and secured in a strong Castle; Angria often visiting of them. As Angria is a Cofferey Negro, there is nothing more Aversion to the Moguls than a Cofferey, that is not a Mahometan; for they have divers Arabian Coffereys in their Service, whom they have prefer'd togreat Posts of Honour, and look on them to be the bravest Men in their Army.

THE Annabob dispatch'd Messengers to acquaint the Governor of Surat, and the chief Men there with his Missortune, desiring Reinforcements and a Supply of Provisions immediately; and they dispatched with all speed what Forces they then had: and there being at Surat some

some Dutchmen who had been employed in the Moors Service for many Years as Engineers; these Men were sent with some Pieces of Cannon, and a Party of near 1000 Men to join their retreating Army; and also a Supply of Provisions, for their immediate Refreshment. The Angrians on Advice of the Approach of this Reinforcement advancing, thought proper to quit the Pursuit; and the Annabob march'd to Surat, where he had time to be moan his ill Fortune, and the Loss of his Lady, and to take

eare for the Cure of his Wounds.

PATTIMARS were directly dispatch'd to Rustram Alicen, and his Brother, who were obliged to come to the Affistance of the wounded General, by express Orders from the Mogul. We march'd across the Country, having always Men with us thoroughly acquainted with all the ways. We had a great deal of Fatigue in getting our Cannon over the Rivers, which is generally done by the Affistance of great flatbottom'd Boats; but the Horse frequently ford over, the Rivers being very shallow. Elephants always carry the Powder across Rivers, and all other Utenfils that must not be wet. In this Hurry of marching, we did the Country a great deal of Damage in some parts, where they had great Crops on the Ground, in a very promising way. But the Inhabitants feem'd to make flight of it, knowing we were after their Enemies, and that we were endeavouring to suppress them. Our Annabob and his Brother did not think proper to call at Surat, but march'd towards the Dominions of the Sedey, and pitch'd their Camp in fight of the Enemy. We kept the Musick playing

all Night long, but placed a good Guard in all proper Places. A Party of Horse patroll'd all Night round the Artillery, which was disposed in the most commodious Situation. The Menthat had deferted from Angria having at Guzurat left the Service, and gone for Dilley, there were but three of us now to direct the firing of the Cannon. After we had lain thus in fight of each for two days, on the third wewere ordered to attack the Enemy about elevenin the Morning; which we did accordingly. Their head Sabberdaw and our Annabob Rustram, encountered each other on Elephants, and both behaved very gallantly: But Fortune favouring Rultram, by a lucky Stroke with his Sabre he cut off his Enemy's Head. The Angrians at this, were so much inraged, that they fell on with fresh Fury, and in a manner run into the very Mouth of our Guns; so that we were obliged to do the best we could, and keep a continual Fire with Partridge-shot, which did terrible Execution among them. They once brought two small Cannons to play amongst our Troops, which we foon obliged to discontinue their Fire. Ways from Allabeg and Gerey leading across the Mountains are so bad, that it is almost impossible for any Wheel-Carriage, if they are of any great Weight, to get along. After a Difpute of several Hours, the Angrians retreated, with the Loss of many of their Men: and tho' they got into their own Dominions, the Inhabitants quitted their Towns and fled to the Mountains. We pursued them farther, and got great Store of Cattle, part of which had been the Plunder of the Mogul Inhabitants. We feiz'd:

on some of their Magazines of Corn, and sup-

plied ourselves with plenty of all things.

OUR Generals having given the Army fome little Rest for a few days, called off the Parties they had fent out to raise Tribute, and resolved to return into the Mogul's Territories. destroyed several of their Temples, and took away their Images, some of which were cast in Silver, and some in Brass. There was one Temple which had in it a great Brass Image in the habit of a Fentew Woman, which was well done, holding a fort of a Book in one Hand, on which were ingrav'd Fentew Characters, and round her stood seven Children all cast in Silver. In her other Hand the had a large Snake by the Neck, part of which was twifted round her Body. I was very curious to know whom she represented, and what she had done to merit their Worship. There was at the Door of the Temple a large Pot of Red Paint, and another of Yellow, where they every Morning at their coming to worship, are painted by the Bramin or Priest with this yellow Paint, and then a red Spot put on their Fore-head. This Place was supported on four Pillars of Marble, and had a fine Cupola beautifully adorned with divers forts of Images; yet without regard to its Beauty, we blew it up by order of our General.

NOT far from this, we came to a very large Place of Worship standing on four Stone Pillars, with a grand Cupola over the same, where there was the Essign of a Man cast in Brass, holding in each Hand a Lyon by the Throat, resembling the Sign of the London 'Prentice. We took down the Image, and all the

the Brass-work, and then set our Elephants to demolish the Fabrick; which they soon did. This done, we proceeded to the Camp, and our Annabob ordered us with the Artillery to march toward Broach with all possible speed, and not to pitch till we came up with the rest of the Army, which we foon did. The next Morning early we were on the March, and in few Hours got to the River-side, where we incamp'd for near a Week, and fent all our fick and wounded People down to Broach. The Country was foon made acquainted with the News of our Annabob's having cut off Angria's chief Sabberdaw's Head, and that their Army, and most of the Inhabitants of the Country, had fled to the Mountains for Shelter, where we could not pretend to follow them.

WHEN Angria heard that his head Sabberdaw was killed; and his Army routed, he fent to the Seder, to the Rodger of Carwar, and to Kembew, desiring immediate Succours; and refolved to have an Army in the Field that should not easily be conquered. He also sent to the Rodger of Mangalore for Aid, but he refused to fend him any, on account that the Moors were of great Service to him against the Malabars, and great Traders with his Subjects; likewise they had a Fort which commanded all the Harbour. This Refusal so enraged Angria, that he fent to Kemsbew, desiring him to send an Army against the Rodger of Mangalore. But his Dominions being pretty large, the People of a warlike Disposition, and an Army of 20000 Men ready to oppose any Invader; Kem/bew thought proper to excuse himself from this Undertaking. He sent to acquaint Angria, that he had so far weakened

weakened his Forces in supplying of him, that he could not raise an Army strong enough to ea-

counter the Rodger.

AFTER we had refreshed our Army for sometime, we march'd away for Brodurab, where our Annabob resolved to spend a Month or two at ease. So soon as we came there, he dispatch'd a Pattimar to Dilley with the Head of the Sabberdaw pack'd up in an earthen Vessel, to be there set up on a high Spear in the Front of the City-Gates. This Conquest was so acceptable to the Mogul, that he complimented him in a Letter writ with his own Hand, and advanc'd him to the Title of Prince of the Province of Broach, as well as that of Brodurab.

THESE uncommon Favours from the Mogul, did very much inflame the Ambition of our Annabob, who was refolv'd to be diligent in opposing the Angrians to the utmost of his Power. In the mean time Susurab, was a little displeased to think, that the Mogul should so far promote his Brother, and take no notice of him, who had been in feveral Engagements, and always applauded. Shohomet's Army still lay encamp'd round Surat, and most of their sick and wounded, being recovered, had left the Town, and took to their Tents in the Camp. Shohemet was also recovered of his Wounds, and made great Preparations to invade the Sedev's Dominions: On the other hand, Angria was raising a powerful Army in the Sedey's Territory, as well as his own. He fent word to the Camp of the Grand Annabob, desiring the favour of him to wait at Surat, till he fent some of his best Men to conduct him out of the Country, and that he would foon be with him, and

and did not fear having some of the Mogul's Generals Heads on his Caftle-walls before two Months end; and hoped to make himself Master of the City of Surat before the Season was over. This put the Governor of Surat into fome Apprehension, and he ordered several large Pieces of Cannon to be placed on the City Walls, and to have the Guards strongly reinforc'd, and officer'd with Men of the best Conduct. this time they offered any Money for Englishmen who should take on in their Service, and there being a great many Mates of Ships and others at Surat, who were out of Business, the Merchants not caring to fend any Vessels down the Coast for fear of Angria's Grabs, the Enelifb Conful sent to acquaint the Governor of the City of Surat, that he should not want for any Assistance he could afford him; and the Dutch did the same.

WITH the new-raised Forces and Recruits. Angria's Army was faid to confift of near 50000 Men, Horse and Foot, with forty Elephants of War. On these Elephants he had placed several finall Swivel Guns, which proved of great Service to him, and we had feveral of our Elephants that had the same. Upon Advice of his being upon the March, our Annabob and his Brother was ordered to join the other Army, and to assist each other as much as possible. On which account we march'd from Broach in order to join the other Armies, and pitch'd our Camp on the North-side of the River of Surat. When the Armies were join'd, the Annabobs did not much care to march too far from the City, but kept within four or five Miles of it, where they began to throw up strong Breast-

works before their Camp, and to make strong Redoubts to prevent their being surprized by the Enemy. The Governor of Surat fent out several Pieces of Cannon to the Camp, and one great Mortar-piece which had never been used all the time the Moors had had it. The Effemy's Army now advanc'd within fight of us, and began to intrench themselves so near, that our Mortar-piece threw several Shells among them during the Night. This gall'd them so much, that they were in continual Motion, endeavouring to shift from the Places where our Shells lighted. 'Twas a Dutch Engineer, belonging to the Dutch Factory, who had the Direction of this Mortar. The first Night it did them confiderable Damage, and killed three of their Elephants on the Spot, and wounded three more, whereby they were render'd uncapable of doing them any Service. In the mean time we were very buly in discharging our Cannon both Day and Night, and made use of our Coehorns for throwing great Numbers of Granadoes among their advanc'd Parties, which gall'd them very much. They also kept a strongFire on us, and. made several Motions as if they design'd to attack our Intrenchments; but did not dare to undertake it. By keeping a perpetual fire with our Mortar for some Nights successively, it fplit, and killed and wounded several of our Men on the Spot. When the Enemy observ'd this, and the Damage which the Mogul fuftain'd by this Accident, they resolved the next Day to make an Attempt to force our Camp. To this end they attack'd the left Wing of the Army commanded by Susurah our Annabob's Brother, who bravely defended himself, and after , au

an Engagement of three hours, the Enemy not being able to penetrate the Lines, retired. At this Attack as Englishman in our Service was killed, it being the second Day of his coming into the Service, accompanied with two others. On which account our Annabab ordered 500 Rupees to be divided among us, in Acknowledgment of his good Behaviour, and sent him to Surat; to be buried in the English Burying-Ground, which was done with great Decency.

OUR Ammunition began to grow very scarce, as we had kept almost a continual fire on the Angrians for some time; and our Annabobs were expecting a fresh Supply from Guzurat, where the Magazines were generally well stor'd. For this reason we slacken'd our fire; but the Enemy could not readily judge. the meaning of it. About this time there happened a smart Skirmish between the Fuchees in our Army, and part of the Enemy. The Fuchees having Notice that there were three Pieces of Cannon placed on the right of the Enemy's advanc'd Guard, march'd privately in the Night with a design to bring them off. They first feiz'd the Centinels, and then the Cannon; they likewile got about 40 head of their Cattle, and were driving them off. Upon this, the Camp being alarm'd, a large Number of the Enemy attack'd them, and feveral were kill'd and wounded on both sides. But however, they brought off the Cannon and Cattle into our Camp. These Cannon the Fuchees always kept with them as Trophies of their Success. The Annabob, to encourage them, made a great Entertainment for them, and gave a large Sum of Money among them.

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THREE days after, the Augrians put themselves in motion with a design to force our Entrenchments. To this end, a large Body, of Foot, supported by some Horse, advanc'd towards us. Whereupon we drew up our Forces in order to oppose them; and a Party of our Men, on seeing one of their Sabberdaws on an Elephant near our Lines, advanc'd forward. dismounted him, and brought him Prisoner into the Camp. This Sabberdaw being brought to the Grand Annabob, he order'd his Head to be struck off, and set up on the Walls of Surat, where his own Party might take a View of it. This highly incens'd the Sabberdaw that succeeded him, who resolved to be revenged, if posfible.

TWO or three days before this, we had received a fresh Supply of Ammunition from Guzurat, which happened very luckily; for the Enemy attack'd our Camp with fuch Fury, early in the Morning, that both Armies were entirely engag'd. Our Lines were forc'd in several Places, and Susurab the Brother of Rustram Alicon was taken, and fent the next Day with a strong Guard to the Sedey's Fort. Notwithstanding this, our Men still behaved with great Courage; but our Generals having placed feveral Mines in different Parts of the Camp, ordered our Men to retreat to a proper distance, and the Angrians pursuing, the Mines were sprung, and blew up great Numbers of them, with three of their Elephants. This caused such a Consternation among them, that they retired from our Lines in the utmost Confusion, our Men purfuing in their Turn, but so much fatigued with the hard Service of the Day, that our Generals ordered

ordered them to return to our Camp. Near 900 Men, beside Horses and Elephants, were supposed to be destroyed by our Mines: but what the whole Loss amounted to, I cannot be particular in. After they had tortured Susurah in a barbarous manner, they struck off his Head, and six'd it on a Pole, on the Fort-Wall belonging to the Sedey, by way of Retaliation for what was done to their Sabberdaw.

THE continual Disturbances in these Countries brought on a great Scarcity of all forts of Grain; we were obliged to send to distant parts of the Country for Supplies for the Camp, the Soldiers being in great Want, and not able toperform their Duties for want of Sustenance. At this time Rice, which is commonly fold for a Half-penny a Pound, was fold for Four-pence, and other Provisions proportionably dear. The common People were obliged to eat Yams, which they generally in this Country fatten their Horses with, and the Portuguese fatten their Hogs. The Army suffered very much for Want; as to the City, it had been customary to keep great Stores in Ware-houses, to support the Inhabitants in time of Scarcity; fo that notwithstanding the Army was in great want, they would only now and then fend out a little for their Subfiftance. This caused a great Resentment among the Soldiers; who said, as they came there to defend the City, they ought to do by them as by themfelves, otherwise they would throw down their Arms and return to the Places of their Nativity, and there die with their Families, which would be more eligible, than to fight for those who with-held from them the common Necessaries of Life. There are no Laws here to punish K 2 Mutiny

Mutiny or Defertion; but if a Man does not care to serve any longer, he is at his liberty to leave the Service, and to do as he thinks proper-If a Party of Soldiers in the Mogul's Service are at any time short of Money on their March to any part of the Country, they are allowed to go to any of the responsible Inhabitants of any Village, and there to take what is due to them at that time for their Service. And in case they require more, they fign Notes of Hand for the Money they receive, which the Merchants or Brokers fend directly to the next Devan Catwall, or other Magistrate belonging to the Mogul, who takes care to forward the same to the regular Annabob to whom these Soldiers properly belong, who deducts the same from their Pay. The Money is paid at fight of the Note, and look'd on there as firm as any Notes we negociate in England. They are also allowed great Liberties in all other respects, paying no Taxes whatever. Many of the Mogul's Soldiers are Men of Estates, and out of Ambition go Volunteers, finding all their own Materials for the Service of the Campaign; and if they fall in Battle, their Estates go to the next Heir, and the Mogul fends his proper Officers to fee all things decided with Equity and Justice. If a Man be indebted to divers Persons, and is worth Money, but refules Payment, they never do there as here, make a Seizure of his Person, but appeal to the head Magistrate of the District, who sends the Catwall's Officers, and they take Possession of his Effects: Then they fend for all his Creditors, and fell for ready Money to much of his Goods or Chattels as his whole Debts amount to, if he has no ready Money in the House; if he

he has, they will allow his Goods to stand, and take the Money and pay every Creditor so far as is his just Due. But if a Person imposes on the Publick so three times, then they seize him, and cut off his right Ear, to distinguish him as a common Cheat; after which, he is seldom or

never trusted in the way of dealing.

WHEN I was at Guzurat, there happened a very strange Accident to a young Merchant: The Case was this. A young Mahometan Persian came with his Uncle from Persia to be edu-When they came cated in mercantile Affairs. to Guzurat, the young Gentleman took a great House, and a number of Servants; telling his Uncle he liked the Place so much, that he would fix his Residence there; wherefore he desired him to deliver all the Effects which his Father had given into his Custody, and the next Year when his Uncle came, he would let him fee the Improvements he should make. Uncle approving his Kinsman's Proposal, readily agreed to his Request; and sent a Letter to his Father, who lived at Ispahan in Persia, and was looked on as the most considerable Dealer in that Part of the Empire, giving him an Account of this. The Uncle made what Returns he thought proper on his own Effects, being the most the Market afforded, and bought up other Merchandize, which he carried to Persia with the first Caravan. The Kinsman resolved to sell his Goods by Retail, they fetching double that way, to what they do in the other. He went to all the Coffee-houses, and publick Places, and published himself a Retailer of the richest Goods of Persia. The News of this soon came to the Musti, who had two beautiful Daughters: These K 3 Ladies

Ladies hearing of the great Choice this young Merchant had, they took an Opportunity to come in their Coach, being closely veil'd, and under the care of two Eunuchs. They were conducted into a magnificent Parlour, where they according to Custom seated themselves on a Car-The young Man being diligent in his way, laid before these Ladies so great a Variety of all forts of Silks, that they could not tell well where to make their Choice. Sir, said one of them, you have glutted our fight with so much Variety, that we are at a Stand, and do not know how to make any Choice either to pleafe ourselves, or for your Benefit. Lady, said he, let a little time fix your Fancy, according to your Inclinations; and as you have feen great Choice, take some other Opportunity to come and please yourselves. the mean time, please to let me present each of you with a rich Piece of Silk of my Fancy, which if you return again, and do not approve of it, I will not require any thing of you. The Ladies were fomething surprized at his generous Offer, and accepted his Courtely with many Compliments; and before they took their Leave, refreshed themselves with some Rose-water, according to Custom. During the time of their Stay, they were very merry, and would often throw up their Veils. This Discovery of the Ladies Beauty so enflam'd the Heart of our young Merchant, that he began to be enamour'd with it, and to make Enquiries who they belong'd to. His Servant told him, that they were the Grand Musti's Daughters, and the only two he had, being very fond of them; and that they were Virgins, that as yet had never been pledged to any one. This caused the young Merchant to be ftill

still more in love; and the time they were abfent, tho' but a few Days, made him very uneasy till he saw them again. Now both these Sifters were equally enamour'd with this young Merchant, and foon became jealous of one another; which was a Passion, before their Knowledge of him, they never were acquainted with. But they still carried on a sisterly Correspondence with each other as usual; tho' the one was a little more crafty than the other, but were fo much alike in Person, that when they were separate they could scarce be distinguished, but by their Names. In a short time they returned to our young Merchant's, and brought Money with them to pay for what he had chose for them: which they infired on. They foon fell into a familiar Conversation, when the Merchant requested them to partake of a small Collation of Sweetmeats, and to refresh themselves. with a Glass or two of the Ispahan Water. They readily agreed to this kind Offer, and thenthey pulled off their Veils; which discovered so much Beauty, that he was almost astonish'd at the Sight. The Gaiety of the one, and the Gravity of the other, which feem'd to make the other's Mirth the more agreeable, foon passed the time away till it was late at Night. The eldest took: all Opportunities to remark the Behaviour of the Merchant and her Sifter, and feem'd confirm'd' in her Opinion, that she had gain'd a Conquestover him; on which she resolved to get her out They took leave, and returned totheir Father, in all Appearance very good Friends.: But the next Day the elder Sister took an Opportunity of infufing Poilon into some Sherber, which her Sifter drank, and died suddenly. The Muf-K 4

ti was much concerned for the Loss of his Daughter, and the Sister pretended great Grief for the same. However, she was soon buried, according to the Ceremony observed at the Funeral of noble Virgins in those Parts, after a magnificent manner. They kept the time of their Mourning for forty Days, and then the Lady came abroad. The Merchant living at a distance from them, did not hear of this tra-

gical Story for some time.

WHEN the time of the Mourning was expired, the surviving Lady came to the Merchant in her usual Gaiety, affecting all the Deceas'd's Actions; and, as was faid before, they were fo much alike that none could distinguish them, but by their Names. She bought several valuable Things that she fancied, and was well delighted in the Merchant's Company; who could not forbear expressing his Passion to her. This was much to her Satisfaction, this Lady being now the only Daughter, and her Father very ancient. Upon an Invitation from the Merchant, the condescended one Night to come to Supper with him; for tho' unmarried Women have Eunuchs to attend them, if they are not confirmed to any Man, they have the Liberty of disposing of themselves as they please. As she had promis'd to give the Merchant her Company, she dressed herfelf in her richest Attire, and during the time of their amorous Discourse, she gave him a very rich Pearl Necklace off her Neck, and defired him to preserve it for her Sake; which he promised: and in return, accordingly made her a rich Present. The Merchant having now sold off most part of his Goods, and got a vast deal of ready Money in the House; his Servants,

who knew this well enough, and who had for some time defrauded him, resolved to murder him, and seize his Effects. This they effected foon after the Lady was gone, by strangling him in his Bed; they then pack'd up all his Treasure, and made off with every thing, except the great Pearl Necklace, which was fet in Gold. They buried the Merchant in the Court-Yard, under the pavement; and with him the Pearl Necklace, being afraid to keep it, lest it should make

a Discovery.

THE Lady coming some time after, and finding the House shut up, made enquiry after. the young Merchant. The Neighbours said. that they faw all his Effects carried off such a Morning, and that his Servants went the Night before and paid the Rent of the House by his Order, as they pretended; so that he did not go away in private: they gave out, that their Mafter had order'd his Merchandize to be carry'd to Cambay, where he delign'd to fell the remainder, as he supposed Guzurat to be now well supply'd with his fort of Goods. But that he would return thither in a fhort time again. The Lady was much inraged, to think that she should thus lose the only Man she had ever yet placed her Affections on; and to find that he should so far deceive her, by making promises to her of fidelity: but however, the confoled herself with the Thought that he was only gone for a short time, and wou'd soon return again.

WITH this Hope she comforted herself for a long time; but finding him not to return, the fell into great Agonies of Grief, which occasion'd a dangerous Fit of Sickness; insomuch that her Father feared she would die. This hap-K 5

pened fome Years before I knew Guzurat, but what follows occur'd whilft I was on the Spot.

THERE happen'd to come down from Cambay a great Corn-Factor, who wanted a House, and chanc'd to take that of this Merchant, which had stood empty ever since he was murder'd. The Corn-Factor was a young Man, very much in Esteem among the Merchants; and one Day a large quantity of Corn being that in the Yard, the Men in turning it about to Air, some how with the edge of their Shovels turned up the Stone that the young Merchant was buried under. Upon this they call'd their Master, who spying part of the Pearl Necklace, took it up; and afterwards feeing the Bones of a human Body, he called the People of the Neighbourhood in, but conceal'd the Necklace. Great enquiry was immediately made all over the City concerning this Affair; it being naturally supposed that these were the Bones of some Person who had been murder'd, and clandestinely buried. But by the Appearance it must have lain there so long, that there seemed little hope of discovering the Mur-Notices were fixed at all the City-Gates, and great Rewards offered for any that would make a Discovery.

THE murder'd Merchant's Uncle had used to come for several Years from Persia, to hade at Guzurat; but had now remained a long while in Persia, and was grown very rich: but not having heard from his Nephew for some Years, was resolved to quit Persia, and settle at Guzurat. On his Arrival there, he was informed that he had moved all his Effects from thence to Cambay; since which, he could hear no Account of him. This gave him great Un-

easines; and he fent to Camba; to inquire after him; but hearing no News of him there, he sent to several other chief Cities of Trade in the Mogul's Dominions; but all to no pur-

pofe.

THE Uncle being a Man of Reputation was foon made one of the Catwalls or Justices of the City; and hearing the Report which was given out by the Corn-Factor, he went with some Officers to the House to examine into the Affair; they perceived the Place where a Body had been buried for many Years, but there was nothing remaining except the bare Bones. They could not therefore be positive that it was the Skeleton of the young Merchant, but only imagin'd it to be the same. The old Musti was still living, and his Daughter, who had grievously mourned for the Absence of her Lover, and had been terribly tormented with the Thoughts of having poison'd her Sister; by which means the was almost worn away to a Shadow.

THE Landlord of the House being sent for, declared that the Merchant's Servants paid him his Rent the Night before they said their Master was going to Cambay; and that he had no manner of Mistrust of any soul Play from the Servants. That indeed some of the Neighbours design'd to have took their Leave of him; but they were told that he set out with sever other Merchants at Break of Day; and left of ders for his Effects to follow him immediately: The Servants having all things in readiness and the Camels loaded, went out of the City very

boldly, and none had any mistrust.

THE Corn-Factor refolved to make the most of the Necklace; for which purpose he K 6 put

par it in his Pocket one Morning after the Noise was a little over, and brought it to a wealthy Broker that dealt in Jewels, &c. and asked him if he would, buy those Pearls set in Gold. He no fooner faw them, but he judged that they were not his own; however, he asked him what he would have for them; the Corn-Factor put a very low price upon them, that did not amount to a quarter of the Value: the Broker judging by this that the Necklace was stole, and the Corn-Factor being a Stranger to him, he defired him to fit down a little, and he would consider of the Price. In the mean time, he fent for some Officers, who came in and carried him before the Catwall. The Broker told him, that this young Man had shewed him a rich Pearl Necklace, which he offer'd to dispose of; but that he was fure it must be stole, for he did not ask a quarter the Value of it. Corn-Factor hearing what was faid to the Catwall, was so far confounded, that he could not tell what to fay; and knowing how he came by it, was afraid to own that he found it near the Body of the supposed murder'd Person, because that might give a Suspicion of his being one of the Murderers. He was now in so much Confusion, that he was not able to answer any Questions the Justice asked him; but seemed equivocate to and fro in a scandalous manner. his confirm'd the Justice and all present, in an Opinion that he was actually guilty of Murder and Robbery; on which the Catwall order'd his right Hand to be cut off. The Pain, Shame and Confusion that he was now brought into, caused him to be like one distracted; but so foon as the Execution was performed, he was ſet

fet at Liberty, and the Broker delivered the Pearl Necklace to the Carwall, who hung it up in his Office, for People to see if they could

give any Account of it.

AS they were turning the young Corn-Factor about his Business, the old Musti came to the Catwall's Office, and feeing a croud of People about the place, demanded the Reason, and what was the Cause of the same. Being seated by the Catwall, he told him the whole Story, and shew'd him the Necklace, which he knew to be his Daughter's. He therefore sent for her to come forthwith; and in the mean time they stopt the Corn-Factor again, and passing a fresh Examination, the Mufti's Daughter affirmed the Necklace to be hers, by comparing its Agreement with her other Jewels; she also related the whole Circumstances of the Affair between her and the young Merchant, before the Catwall and her Father. They now blamed the Corn-Factor for not having the Courage to tell the Truth before, which might have been a means to have prevented the severe Sentence which had been executed on him. The Catwall was satisfied now, that the murder'd Person was his Kinsman, according to the Account which the Mufti's Daughter gave of the matter; tho' she did not confess at that time that she had poison'd her Sister, but the Eunuchs knew the whole Affair. The Mufti took the young Corn Factor home to his House, and express'd a great concern for his Misfortune; and, to make him some amends, order'd a Broker to sell off all his Effects, that he might fettle and live with him, and the more to comfort him in his Melancholy, gave him his Daughter in Marriage. But

But she, tore with Remorse of having poison'd her Sister, and the tragical Exit of her first Lover adding more Sorrow, expired in two or three Weeks after; confessing her Inhumanity to her Sister.

BUT to return: The Scarcity of Provisions still continued in the Camp; but the Citizens being apprehensive that the Army wou'd disperfe, as they threaten'd, and leave them to be pillaged by the Angrians, sent them all the Supply they possibly could; but the Armies continued a confiderable time without Action. The Mogul now fent to Gogo, and ordered the chief Prince and Annabob of that Province to raise a confiderable number of Men, to fend down to Surat. These Gogo Men are looked on as the most couragious in the Mogui's Empire, and are never made use of but on great Occafions; they are Men of a very large Size, have a daring and bold Look, and had rather die Sword in Hand, than give back one foot of Ground: They raised 10000 of them, and sent them over to Breach in order to recruit our dishearten'd Forces. The Angrians were as fick of the Lay as the Moors, and wou'd willingly have enter'd on a Truce for some time, but did not care to make the first Offer; for they resolved to insist on the tributary Dues which had been for many Years paid to the Gonims, Or what we call the Sedees.

SINCE the Alliance between Angria and the young Sedey, the Country has been continually haraffed. I have feen feveral Englishmen, who have been in the East parts fince my Arrival in England, and took on in the Mogul's Service, and some of them in the same Station

as I was: But very few care to continue long with them. Captain *Hocking* continued the longest with them of any I ever heard of, except those who go to *Dilley*, and enter into the Mogul's Se vice as his Body Guard, in which Corps he has a great number of *Europeans*, who live very easy, and only mount Guard the Days the Mogul goes out on Pleasure, or to the

Mosques to Prayers.

THE Dutch Merchants, during the Siege of Broach, were of great Service to the Mogul's Party; affifting them very much by directing them where to keep their strongest and most compleat Men during the time of Action. This was of great use in preserving the City, which with the Cannon kept so continual a Fire on them, that they could not return their Fire so fast as they intended: several of the Cannon on the City-Walls were dismounted; but many more of the Besiegers, who by the help of the Pyrates before mentioned, soon remounted their Guns again. Let us now return to Surest.

THE City of Surat is noted for the great refort of all Nations, English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, &c. who carry on a great Trade and Commerce there. The Por guese have a fine Church here, and several Chergymen who officiate in it. They are much respected by the Moors in Surat, the not among the Inland Inhabitants. The English and French have each a Factory here; but the Dutch Factory is out of the City. In all Disputes the Portuguese and French usually apply to the English for their Arbitration. So that the Christians for their own safety could not avoid being concern'd in the

sustaining the Siege; for if Angria had taken the City, he wou'd probably have made a Massacre among the Inhabitants; there being supposed half as many Christians in Surat as there are Moors, it being a Place of free Trade granted from the Mogul. They have few Taxes to pay, and the Rents are very easy; a Man may have a pretty good House in any Part of that City for four Rupees per Month, which is but bare fix Pound a Year. The English have a Factory there, and pay the Mogul a Duty on all their Goods; there is also a Custom-House, where all Duties are paid. The City is govern'd with great Equity and Justice, abounding with Plenty of all Sorts of Fruits, Roots and Grain. The French and Portuguese have each a Church here, supported at the Expence of the King of France and King of Portugal, and a confiderable number of Clergy for making Converts, and preaching the Gospel of Christ in the Mogul's Dominions. The English have few Clergymen here, nor in any other Parts of India, excepting Bombay, Madrass, and Bengal, where they have one or two Clergyman for each City.

SURAT is the chief Place of Trade the Mogul is possessed of; and did not the Angrians so much interrupt their Commerce, it wou'd be the richest City of India; as it is the most convenient for Shipping and Landing all sorts of Merchandize. The City is scituate by the side of a pleasant River, which falls into the Indian Sea over a Bar: This River is Navigable for Ships of large Burthen, where they have the benefit of Building and Repairing Ships with the same convenience as we have in England. The Moors build

build very compleat Ships; which the Princes of

Arabia frequently purchase.

THERE is a very strong Castle here, into which they never suffer any Stranger to enter; for if any French, Dutch, English, Portuguese, or any whatfoever prefume to enter the same, they are never suffered to come out again, or ever heard of any more; they fay, indeed, they never put them to Death, but allow them the Liberty of the Place, there being large Places for Recreation therein, with fine Fountains beautifully contrived, also the Lodgings of Aurengzeb, and the Seraglio for his Ladies. On the Caftle-Walls they mount above 100 large Cannon, it is moated all round, and has but one Place of Entrance, which is over a Draw-Bridge, through a large pair of Stone Gates, clamped together with Bars of Iron. If ever Angria was to conquer the Town, he could never take the Castle, or refide within the reach of the Guns, they being of a great Length; they have also several Mortars. Their Magazines and Store-Houses arevery large; they say, that there are Stores of all forts of Provisions and Necessaries for some Years.

THE Mogul's Mint is kept in this Castle, and all Foreign Gold and Silver is brought hither, and coin'd for the Benefit of the Merchants, who pay very little for the coining of either Gold or Silver. Here they kept Sir John Gorenear 21 Years a Prisoner, till he got his Liberty by a Stratagem; for which reason, few Englishmen of Note will ever go a shore at Surat. They gave Governor Boone several Invitations to come on shore there, but he did not care to venture out of his Ship, but gave magnificent

Entertainments on board for the Merchants. The Moors shewed a great deal of Affection for him, and were daily waiting on him with Prefents of value; but his Honour knew how Affairs were between Rustram and the Broker too well, to trust to their pretended Kindness: for had they got him on Shore, probably they would not have suffer'd him to come off again till such time as he had pay'd every Farthing of the

Demands they had on the Company.

AS we have spoke something relating to the Scituation and Trade of the City, we will now speak of the Trade and Commerce brought down to the Place from the adjacent Countries. The best Commodities of the Empire being brought down to Suras, are there disposed of by Merchants that deal very largely. By fending to any of these Merchants, and telling them you want such and such a Quantity of particular Goods; you may have your Goods brought Home to your own Houses, open'd and repack'd. before your Face, to see that all Things agree with the Sample; and if you dislike any thing, it is exchanged without demur; they are so expert in their way of Trade, that they seldom admit any thing to be pack'd up worse than the Sample. They have here great plenty of Diamonds, rich Velvets, Atlasses, Taffaties, Persia Silks, Cottons, Stripe'd Dimities flower'd with Gold, &c. The Merchants usually wear some of these for Apparel, taking great delight in adorning themselves with rich and fine Cloathing.

I.N. peaceable Times, here is the greatest plenty of all forts of Roots, as Carrots, Turnips, green Peas and Beans, though a very small fort:

They

They have also great variety of most forts of Fruit. The Merchants are generous in their way of Trade, and they are allow'd a Draw-back on several forts of Goods.

THE Angrians fent a Party to take two large Yards where they used to build their Ships, but they found only two old Ships, that lay by the Walls past repairing: these Ships they burnt, with no manner of Conduct; for had they set them on fire about two or three Hours before High-Water, they probably wou'd have drove up the River, and set some of the Shipping on fire that lay under the Cannon of the Castle; but setting them on fire at half Ebb, they burnt where they lay, without any surther Mischies: However, many of the Ships that lay below the Town, being by this means alarmed, were brought up the River under the Cannon of the Castle, for their better security: After the Angrians had done this, they retired.

WE were now ordered to draw off our Forces, and make the best of our Way towards Cambay, where we had at Chimnaw a very fmart Skirmish with the Culeys, who for several Days ply'd us with showers of Arrows, which did some execution; so that our Annabob was forc'd to make use of our Cannon: To this purpose we brought fix Pieces to play among them, which made such a Slaughter, that they quickly dispersed, and rather than comply to pay Tribute, they left their Town and fled. This Town we burnt, after having pillaged it of every thing valuable; we also fill'd up all their Wells, and did all the Damage possible to their Grounds, which they generally keep in good order, and are the chief Support of the Cotton Manufacture: But

But these People are of that obstinate Disposition, that they will not pay Tribute, nor be in

any Subjection.

FROM Chimnaw we marched toward: Cambay, where the Culeys are very numerous; here they made a stout Resistance: But our Annabob was resolved not to shew them any Favour; on which account, he brought all his Elephants a-breast, and armed them with Chains on their Trunks, and drove them amongst the Cuieys. The Elephants laid about them with their Chains, and firing from our Platforms, whilst others of our Soldiers discharged their Arrows among them, vast Numbers were crush'd under Foot in a terrible manner. Our Annabob prevailing, put Men, Women, and Children to the Sword, and plunder'd the Town; after which, we continued here for near a Month, every Day digging under the Foundations of their Houses, and searching very strictly for their Money; they having a Custom amongst them to bury their Money. We also search'd their Ponds, and dragg'd them; also sent Men to dive all over them, by which means we found feveral large Chefts of Treasure, which paid our Annabeb well for his Trouble. Here we stock'd our selves well with all forts of Grain, which caused great Plenty in the Camp. We also took great Store of their Cattle, and fent them down to Surat, where they were directly fold. After their Granaries and Storehouses were emptied, and all Things brought out of the Town, which was very large, wellpeopled, and of great Trade, our Annabob came to see the Town set on fire and laid in ashes. It continued burning near two Days, when all the Place was intirely confumed. These Culeys rob

rob in Parties on the High-way, so that they are great Interrupters to fuch fair dealing People as travel from Town to Town for the Benefit of marketting with their Effects, as they hear how the Markets rife and fall. Now these travelling Merchants are generally Banyans, a People that will not moleft the greatest Enemy in Life, neither will they be concern'd in War; they never eat any Thing which ever had Life or Blood; the chief of their Food being all forts of Herbs, Roots, Rice and Fruits. If they swarm with Vermin, they will take them off, and throw them from them, but will not kill them. They worship a Cow, Ox, or Calf, to which they pay great Adoration. They believe the Transmigration of Souls: They are very coverous, and will travel some score of Miles, and not lay out a Piece in Refreshment for themselves, living on what they carry with them. Their travelling Food they provide in this Method; they know how far they have to travel, and how many Days they shall be on the Road: They provide Food for their Cattle as well as themselves. They never dress any Thing but where they have Time to confecrate a Place of Worship for themselves, where they fet up a God of Clay or the like, who is to be a Guardian for them during the Time of their praying to the Calf or Cow, or whatever they are Masters of, in that kind. At this time they boil great Quantities of Rice, and lay it Corn by Corn between two Boards; they press it flat, and then dry it in the Sun, which is then like Wafer. Of Rice prepared in this Method they carry a great deal; when they are hungry, they take a Pan, and mix it up with Water and Sugar, and eat as Opportunity serves, during

during the Time of their travelling. These poor inoffensive People pay great Tribute to the Mogul, for the Liberty of Trade. For their further Security they go in great Bodies, sometimes two or three Hundred in a Company, where they think their appearing so numerous may frighten the Culeys. But the Culeys foon prove too strong for them, and frequently put them all to the Sword, and seize all their Merchandize. Thus they rob a poor inoffensive People, and spare none, provided they think they can overpower them. The Dutch Scaffolds have been beset by them, and found a difficult Matter to come off without the Loss of one or two Waggon Loads: So that the Culeys are, in some respects, as bad as the Angrians, and frequently find Employment for the Mogul's Army, who pursue them from Place to Place, but can never entirely suppress them. These are the People which the northern Parts of the Mozul's Dominions are over-run with; they will venture in the Night to come about the Camp, and take Opportunities of stealing formething of considerable Value; but they often come short home, for the Catwalls of the Mogul's Government keep fuch a good Look-out for them all Night, that they often come up with them, cut off their Heads, and leave them for the Crows to devour them, for they never stay to dig a Hole to put them in.

FROM the Place I have been last speaking of, we came towards the Back of Cambay, and marched towards Carmenay, where we surprized several more of the Culeys; for during the whole March, I think we had not above four Towns that paid their Tributes, which Towns we left standing;

standing; the they were very insolent, and threatned very much what they would do to the Annabob, if ever they could over-power him. We made no great Stay amongst them, having got into the very Heart of their Country; for if once they take on them to attack an Army, they never give over till they kill or be killed. The chief of their Weapons are Bows and Arrows, and Sword and Target; tho' some of them exercise the Lance. They have very fine Horses amongst them, which they will fell very cheap, as also any other Things that they have, when they pay their Tribute. They are very politick and fly; they never make any manner of Refistance without they think themselves sure of gaining the Victory, for they will sooner run away than stay to be taken; well knowing the Fate they suffer when they fall under-the Power of the Annabob's Soldiers, and in particular the Arabs, who make great Havock amongst them. They are a People of a comely Stature, clean-limb'd, of great Swiftness of Foot, and very ingenious in their Way; their chief Delight and Care is breeding up Cattle, keeping great Flocks, and manuring their Grounds. They are a very industrious People, and would foon be rich, were they to be brought under a regular Government by the Mogul. But being so much addicted to Theft and Rebellion, were they not to keep a strict Hand over them, they would foon over-run the Mogul's Empire, and destroy all his Dominions. They have neither Kings nor Princes amongst them, for they will not condescend to be under any manner of Subjection; they will never allow any one of them to take a particular Prerogative over the rest.

When they rise in great Bodies, they seldom are under any Command, which makes them less powerful. There is a Party of them who inhabit more to the Eastward, that appoint Governors, and erect Laws amongst themselves; but those to the Northward of Cambay, will not come under any manner of Subjection: They do as they please in all Things; they worship Idols of Brass and Stone, the Highways being filled with all manner of Images, which the Mahometans pull down and demolish; and the

Culeys repair when they return again.

WHEN the Mogul's Army makes any Demand of them, provided they are willing to pay the Tribute, they will come and meet the Anmabob a Day's March before he comes near the Town, to know what he demands; and then they leave two or three of the richest of them as Hostages, when they are sure the Inhabitants have sufficient already raised for the Payment of the tributary Demands. They feldom prove false to one another; whenever they come to treat with the Annabob, he is always fure of his Demands; tho' fometimes they will plead Poverty, and pretend they have had a bad Time; and then the Annabob readily makes some Abatements. 'Tis furprizing to me, that they do not extirpate these People, which I think might be done. But if they pay their tributary Demands. they never molest them, and suffer them to steal and plunder the travelling People as much as they think proper.

TO return from this Digression: We were with the Annabob all this while rambling about the Country, and driving all before us, till the Season of the Year was arrived for our Return to

Guzurat,

Guzurat, where we used to reside generally about the Month of May, and lay in close Quarters. During our stay at Guzurat, we had the Benefit of recreating our felves in the Gardens, and the constant Conversation of the Dutch Gentlemen in their Factory; they would be always doing us some good Offices, especially if any of us were out of order, and generally entertain'd us in a very handfome manner. The Gentleman that was with me here, in the Post of Ingineer, was Mr. Nathanael Webb of Southampton, who had been brought up to the Law, and had run through a plentiful Estate in England of 800 l. per Annum. He left England with us in the Salisbury, and was a Man of excellent Parts. At our first arrival at Bombay, Captain Cockburn discharg'd him; but he happening to light of a Friend there by mere chance, was made a Factor by the Governour and Council; and while we proceeded on our Course in search of the Pirates, his Friend died, and he was accused by some Person unknown, to the Governour and Council of a Mistake in his Accounts. For which reasons without giving him time to correct the Error, he was dismissed the Service; though he honourably clear'd himself afterwards, and was offer'd the same Post again; but refused it. He went to Surat with us in the Salisbury, and some time after, at my return to Surat, I met with him again, when he inform'd me of his Circumstances, and how things were with him. There was also Captain Lynes, who has already been spoken of; he being at that time under the same Missortunes as my self, and had been taken by the Sangarens, join'd Company with us, in order to travel from Surat to Bengal; there being so great Apprehensions of Angria, that the Merchants were afraid to fend their Ships

to any part of the Coast: so that business being very dead, we design'd to take the before mention'd Journey; which proved very difficult, the Angrians being distributed all over the Country; and between Suras and Broach we were oblig'd to lie conceal'd two or three days, as mention'd before.

Captain Lynes and my felf, after we took on in the Annabob's Service, very often differ'd in our opinions, which made a great uneafiness between us. He was very much opinionated, but knew very little of the Business he had undertaken: this contradicting way of Proceeding could never do with me; for all that ever knew me, I hope, will allow me qualified for the Business I undertook. Mr. Webb observing the turbulent Disposition of this Gentleman, and being a Lover of Quietness, would daily try to make things easy between us; but all in vain. He at last refused to eat with us. and would go and buy his own Provision: accordingly Mr. Webb and myself let him take his own way; which caused him to leave us at Guzurat, after we came from the Expedition against the Culeys. He pretended he would go to Surat; it being now the best time for travelling. To this end, he took his leave of us, and fet forward. Just as he got out of Brederab, having join'd the Dutch Scaffolds, the Angrians were very near seizing of him. For he, with the Dutch Gentlemen, was obliged to return to Broderab, and there to continue all the time of the Rains; to avoid falling into the hands of Angria's Forces. I found him at Breach with the Dutch, who supported him for a considerable I left him among them; he told me that he would go to Batavia, but how or which way he went, I cannot fay. He said, when he came

to Batavia he would get a Passage to Bengall, he being married to a Serjeant's Daughter at Anjan-

go.

This he chose, being tired, as he said, with being obliged to travel about from place to place in a fultry Climate; tho' I must say, that I lik'd the way of living so well, that I would actually chuse to be with them again, rather than be imposed on, as I have been in some other Service. It has been my chief Care at all times to do my Duty to my Country; tho' I have never had what properly belong'd to me, but others have been paid for what I have done. I shall say very little in the Affair, but shall only mention some voluntary Pieces of Service I have done in behalf of the Hon. Company: I was at the two Sieges of Carwar, at the Atrack on Kembew, at the Sieges of Kennery, and of Gerey, at the Expedition against the Portuguese, and at the great Siege of Allabag; I was also at the taking of the Decoy Grab: all which I can prove to be fact, and bring some Perfons, now in London, to confirm the same. Accordingly, I have reason to hope, that those Gentlemen, who have it in their power to reward any Services done them in the East-Indies, will not be altogether unmindful of me *.

To return to Guzurat; fome time after Captain Lynes left us, Mr. Webb was taken fick, and died; during the Time of his Illness, the Dutch Gentlemen daily visited him, and sent him every thing convenient for one in his Condition. The Doctor was continually visiting him, and prescrib'd

^{*} N.B. The Author is now employ'd in a very reputable Post, in the last Ships fent to the East-Indies, 1736.

fuch Medicines as he thought most convenient: And the Dutch Gentlemen exceeded their usual Hospitality: And I must say, that I never received more Civility from any Gentlemen. We always lodged our Money in their Hands, and they proved very faithful Bankers. Mr. Webb died in about a week's time after his being taken ill, and was interred in the Dutch Burying-Ground. I was now lest alone, to undergo the satigue of looking after the Cannon. But the Dutch Gentlemen alleviated this Situation by their frequent Invitations to ride with them; so that I did not want for Recreation, and I eat and slept more at the Dutch Factory than I did at my own House, and was always welcome.

One Day, as I had been at Dinner with the Dutch Gentlemen, and coming home, I perceiv'd several Christian Men just arrived in Town, and being desirous to see who they were, I found three Portuguele, and two Dutchmen; one of the Portuguese, as he call'd himself, was Anthony Jones, who gave me the Account I have inferted concerning Plantain, and that he had made his Escape from the Pyrates, and had been down at Bengall, and was there married and fettled; and as the Wars were still troublesome, they join'd Company with each other, and came up to Guzurat, in order to proceed for Dilley, and take on in the Mogul's Service. But the Zamelock still continued his Rebellion, and was resolved to depose the Mozul if possible. Whereupon, Orders were fent for the Annabob to engage as many English, and other Christians as possibly he could light of, and not to spare for Wages, which should be paid them very exactly according to their Agreement. On this Encouragement, many Englishmen, who were out of Employment, and would not go down to Bombay,

Bombay, fince Governor Boone had left the Island, enter'd into the Mogul's Service, and went away for Di!'ey; tho' many of them would rather have tarried at Guzurat, for they did not approve of the Fatigue of travelling. 'Tis very cultomaty amongst the English in those Parts, to despise any Person that accepts of serving the Mogul, tho' at the same time a Man may lie out of Business, and spend all his Substance in waiting for Employment.

As for my Part, were I as young as I was then, I do not doubt but my Curiofity might lead me again to inspect more narrowly into the Customs and Manners of the East-Indians, than I have yet done; tho' my Accounts are as exact and true as my Situation would admit of. In the History I have given, I have borrow'd nothing from any former Authors: But my Observations are chiefly taken from what I have been an Eye and Ear-witness to. I have felt the Smart and Fatigue of Engagements, Hurries in Marches, excessive Pains and Weariness in travelling, to fatisfy my own Curiosity; and now with Pleasure deliver the same to the Curious, for their Entertainment.

The Rainy Season being over about the end of July, the first New Moon in August is observed by the Moors as a grand Festival for the Return of sair Weather; and tho' the Rainy Season is as certain every Year as Winter and Summer, yet the Indian Bramins flatter the People with Notions that they shall never have any more soul Weather. Our Army having perform'd the Ceremonies and Festival, we receiv'd Orders from the Grand Mogust to begin our March; which proved very bad, by the heavy Rains that fell after we were on the March; and we were obliged to endure the

L 3 . fame,

same, and not return to Guzurat. For the' they account the first New Moon in August to be the time when the Rains usually cease, it was this Year the latter end of September before the Weather quite alter'd. In the Month of November the Northern Winds begin to blow, and refine the Air; we have then fine wholesome and good Weather, with delightful Breezes. In this Uncertainty of Weather we were oblig'd to encamp many Days; tho' our Army had excellent Covers with their Tents, which are well contrived to keep out Rain, and seldom or ever are blown down. have lain near a Fortnight in the Camp in my own Tent, and it has rain'd for the most part of the time, when we have not had a Drop of Water come into the Tent Day or Night. We once were oblig'd to pitch our Tents in a great Hurry, as we came near to a large Town belonging to the Culeys; and our Annabab was resolved to have the Tribute demanded before we left the Place. The Camp was partly pitch'd in a Bottom; and the Rains were to very violent one Night, that many of the Tents were fet on float, and the Tent-Pegs, which were drove in the Ground, were broke up by the Water washing the Sand and Earth The Wind at the same time was very tempestuous; and in the Morning the Place was like a little Sea full of Wrecks, the Tent-Polls and other Materials being drove to and fro by the Storm. This was the most severe Night I ever felt during my abode amongst them; however, it was the last of all the bad Weather, for we had no more Rain that Season. The Weather also confined the Culeys from attempting to do us any Mischief in the Night, as they commonly endeavour, if they find any proper Opportunity; tho' many times they lote

lose their own Lives in such Enterprizes. I generally was with the Artillery, the most secure Part of the Camp; for when these Culeys offer to disturb our Camp, they never presume to come near the Artillery, the Sight of the great Guns being a terrour to them.

So foon as the Weather permitted, the whole Camp was re-pitch'd on the Brow of a large Hill, and the Cannons placed in regular Form against the Culeys Town; who feem'd to demur to the paying the Tribute demanded. We had with us the aforesaid Anthony Jones and one of the Dutchmen; who gave me great Uneafiness. They were angry because they were not look'd on by the Annabob as I was, and faid they deferv'd more Respect. 'Tis true, they knew how to fire the Artillery, but had little Skill as Engineers; tho' they feem'd to believe that their Judgment was as good as that of others. The Annabob sent for me over Night, and order'd me to use the best of my Skill to batter the Culeys Town down about their ears, and to keep a continual fire. Early the next Morning we all three went to work, foon demolish'd Part of their Town, and beat down their famous Temple, wherein was their great Idol Hoydos, whom the Culeys for Hundreds of Miles came to worship. Such Execution being done amongst them, they were observ'd by their Motions, to fly towards the Northern Part of the City, where there was a Gate, at which they intended to escape, and fly to the Mountains for refuge, as many of them did. My Reader may eafily imagine how ignorant they were, when some Hundreds of them would get on the tops of their Houses to see the Guns fired, and at the same time making little Opposition to our Attack. I am well assur'd, that ' L 4 there

there were on the Cupola of the Temple above an hundred Men, who were destroy'd by our Shot, and buried in the Rubbish. Notwithstanding this, several still kept on the top of their Houses. Sometimes indeed they would fend a fmart Shower of Arrows towards us, but to no Effect. Town was now almost ruin'd, and it was too late for them to capitulate; for the Annabobs will never admit of a Treaty after they have begun their Siege; but pursue their Resentment with Fire and Sword. The Culeys were now quitting the Town. in numbers, and flying to the Mountains; which our Annabob perceiving, as he sate on his Elephant, he order'd the Arabs to march directly to the North Gate, to stop their Proceeding. Wall was very lofty on the Backfide of the Town, and the Army having no Notion of Scaling-Ladders, the Annabob sent for me, and ask'd me how the Army should get into the Place. I told him we would foon make a Breach sufficient for the Forces to enter the Town. He ask'd me if the Shot would not be detrimental to the Arabs, who were gone to the North Gate. I told him no; for that the Wall would sufficiently stop the Balls from doing any farther Mischief. We then brought all our Cannon in a Line, as near to each other as conveniently could be; and kept a continual fire for the space of two or three Hours; in which time, a large Part of the Wall was beat down; infornuch, that the Annabob, the head Officers, and Part of the Army march'd their Elephants a-breaft into the Town, over the Breach which we had made in the Wall. The Annabob acknowledg'd, he now faw the greatest Piece of Execution perform'd by his Cannon, in the least time, that ever he faw in his Life; on which account, he should always

always value the English in his Service. After all was over, he sent for me and the othe two, and made each of us a considerable Present. This pleased Mr. Anthony Jones and the others; and encouraged them very much. There was a sad Slaughter amongst the poor Culeys, by the Arabs; for they fought Sword in Hand above two Hours, endeavouring to force their way out of the North Gate: and the rest of our Army coming up, sell on their Rear, and cut them off in great numbers,

and very few escap'd.

At this Place, which was not a hundred Miles from Guzurat, situated near the Mountains, the Annabob got more Plunder than what he had for a considerable time before: So that the Riches taken out of the Temple of the great Idol Hoydos, and the Treasure found in the Town amounted to upwards of 60,000/. Sterling; two thirds of which was fent to the Mogul, to confirm the Importance of this Conquest. Besides this, a great deal of Treasure and things of value were found in the Temple where the famous Idol was placed. The Height of this Idol was near twelve Feet, with Arms and other Limbs in proportion: He had his Head ornamented with Rays cast in Siver, and set all round with Jewels; but was pretty much batter'd with the Rubbish that fell into the Temple, when the Cupola was beat down. There were placed about him near a hundred small brass Images, ornamented with Jewels, &c.

We lay here near three Weeks after we had demolish'd the Town, and pull'd down all the Places of Idol-Worship round the Country: We also made great Search in the Mountains for those who got away; but all to no purpose. Before we lest the Place, we burnt the Remains of the Town,

L 5 and

and demolish'd every part thereof; and then made the best of our way for Guzurat, having sent before all the Treasure, which was secured in our Annabob's Treasury. In the mean time, we had an Account of Shahomet's marching after the Angrians; he having lately got about forty Englishmen into his Service, who were well acquainted with the Management of the Artillery. Shohomet's Army had march'd a confiderable Way in the Sedey's Country without Opposition. After long Expectation, they heard of Angria's Army, who were at a small distance from them. Whereupon the Annabeb gave Orders to march towards them, and came in fight of them in about twelve hours. The Angrians, on the Annabob's approach, seem'd by their Motions as if they would avoid an Engagement; on which, the Cannon began to play furiously on them, and they retreated towards the Mountains with Precipitation, where it was too dangerous to pursue them. The Angrians in a little time march'd between the Mountains to the Northward, and appear'd near the River which passes by Broach. The Annabob soon had an Account of this; so leaving a considerable Party to guard the Highways for the Security of Trade, he march'd towards Broach with the Army.

The Angrian Army attempting to pass the River, met with a warm Reception; for the Datch had affished the Moors with a long Range of good Guns, planted on the opposite side of the River, where they judged the Enemy would endeavour to ford over. This Platform of Cannon, as well as the Men'so fire them, was conceal'd by great heaps of Leaves thrown up before them: When Part of the Angrians were got about half way over, the Platform was uncover'd, and the Cannon discharg'd

as fast as possible; which kill'd great Numbers of them. In this Confusion, several endeavour'd to return back, but were drove down by the Current; so that hardly any escaped of those who had taken the River. The rest of the Angrians, on the other side the River, retired towards the Mountains again; but our Army arriving during this Consusion, made a great Slaughter of them in their slight. After this, Shohomes encamp'd near the Banks of the River for some time.

After we had remain'd a little while at Guzurat, we had Orders to march; and in a few Days arrived near a large Town, where we had a very great Demand on the Culeys. But here their Deputies met the Annabob, fell at the Feet of his Elephant, and declared they were ready to pay their Tribute. These Deputies staid all Night with the Annabob; and early the next Morning the Tribute was brought from the Town, and paid to the Divan, who is the Person appointed to receive and disburse all Money. After we had remain'd hereabouts some Days, we march'd back to Guzurat.

I shall just mention the Barbarity of these Culeys to Captain Sedgwick of Bombay, who had been an old Servant to the Company, and Master-Attendant for them many Years, a Person much esteem'd by Governor Boone, and most of the Gentlemen belonging to the Island: After he resign'd the Place of Master-Attendant, he accepted of being Captain of the Company's Yatch which used the Surat and Cambay Trade; and going from Surat to Cambay, there not being Water sufficient for the Vessel to go over the Bar, they moor'd her at Chimnaw, about thirty Miles distant from Cambay, where Captain Sedgwick took his own Boat, in order to go up to the English Factory at Cambay;

Mr. Whittle being then lately establish'd Chief for the Company there: But the Tide not flowing fo long as they expected, they lost their Passage, and were obliged to let go their Grappling, in order to lie till the next Flood. The Place where the Boat lay at the ebbing away of the Tide wasdry, which when the Culeys perceiv'd, they judged there was Treasure in the Boat; wherefore a great Number of them came down, in order to seize the Treasure, if not to murder him. But he seeing so great a Number of them, and thinking that by firing a Musket or two, they might be scared away, fired accordingly. But they were not fo foon frightned, for when they perceived his Men to fire at them, they came on in a great Body, and foon cut him to pieces, and the few Men he had with him; taking what Treasure was in the Boat, and so made off. From thence they went down to the Yatch, and would have boarded them, but they kept them off with their great Guns. Tho' Captain Herring was pleased to tell me, that if Captain Sedgwick had not fired upon them, they would not have concern'd themselves with him. Had the Captain but laid the Boat out in the Mid-Channel about half a Cable's Length further, he might foon have got from them; for they could not have run after the Boat when under fail, and a strong Tide to help them away: For this Place is flat a long way on both Sides, and you must wade through the Mud for near three quarters of of a Mile, at low Water, before you come to the Channel.

When we lay in the same Place, and I was Captain Herring's Lieutenant, Captain Dogget in the Hunter-Galley was with us; for we never had any single Vessel sent up from Bombay after this

Accident, but always two together. If we did not happen to go just at the Height of the Spring-Tides, we could not get over the Bar, the Channel being so very difficult. Captain Dogget and Captain Herring went up in our Galleywat, which was allow'd us as a Tender. We lay here near a Fortnight before they return'd, and all the while kept a good Look-out; and tho' all the Country round was inhabited by the Culeys, we every day diverted ourselves with playing at Cricket, and other Exercises, which they would come and be Spectators of. But we never ventur'd to recreate ourselves in this Method, without having Arms for ourselves, and guarded by some of our Soldiers, lest the Country should come down upon us. veral times, four or five of the Heads of the Town came down on Horseback, with great Attendance: They had two Men generally running at their Horse's Heads, with bamboo Lances of a great length; and one or two a little before them, with their Swords and Targets.

When we found that they never offer'd to difturb us, Lieutenant Stevens and Lieutenant Radbone fent to me, and ask'd if I would venture with them to take a Walk to a Town about two or three Miles off. They proposed to go well arm'd; and accordingly we all went. Captain Dogget had on board about forty of the London People, that were fent to supply the Loss we sustain'd at the Siege of Allaber, besides Topasses and Lascars; but we had only two white Men on board befide myself. We arm'd most of Captain Dogget's Men, and fasten'd a Jack on a Half-Pike, which one of them carried as our Colours. Each of us had a Blunderbuss. and a Pair of Pistols in our Belts: Early in the Morning we went up to the Town. Our Provisions

visions being short, we hoped to get a couple of Bullocks, some Sheep, Fowls, and Bread, from the **Town.** So foon as they perceiv'd we were coming, one of the Head of the Town came out on Horseback, and demanded our Business. We had with us two of our Lascars that could talk the Culey Tongue; and the Chief demanding our Bufiness, we told him we came in Friendship to buy some Provisions, if they would let us have any. He ask'd what fort we wanted. We told him, a couple of Bullocks, some Fowls, a Sheep or two, or any thing else they could spare, or willingly sell us. We shew'd him Money, and told him, that if he was not willing we should come into the Town, we would tarry where we were, and let him fend us fuch things as were worth our Money, which we would pay for. He said, if we behaved ourselves civilly, we should have what we wanted, and should be welcome to come into the Town. We consulted whether it was proper for us all to go into the Place; but, as we had shelter to keep us from the Sun, we thought it more advisable to continue under the Shade of the Trees: So that if any foul play should be design'd us, we were not willing to be incumber'd in a Town.

However, we no ways perceiv'd that any Treachery was meant against us, till towards the time of our coming away; when we observ'd several People, who had been before to view us, appear'd afterwards in an armed Posture, tho' they brought the Bullocks, and we paid them what they demanded, which was twenty Rupees per Head; we bought also two Sheep for two Rupees a head, and

a dozen of Fowls.

During the time we were trafficking, they were very alert, flourishing their Swords, and making

Motions as if cutting off Heads. Our Lascar, or Interpreter, told us they were hatching of Mifchief against us, in order to pick a Quarrel; and defired us to make the best of our Way for our Vessels. We took his Advice, and made what hafte we could down to the Galley, and carried with us what we had paid for. When we were coming away, there being a great Number of Peacocks in a large Tamarind-Tree just by, (which Peacocks are very plenty in this Country) Lieutenant Rathbone ask'd if they were wild or tame, and whether he might shoot one or two? They told him they were wild, and that any body might take what they could of them; not thinking, as we supposed, that we should presume to shoot at them. However, Lieutenant Rathbone shot, and kill'd three at once; for I believe there were near twenty in two Trees adjoining. They neither feem'd much pleased nor displeased at this; but bid us take them with us. We also got about 100 Weight of Flower of them, and some Butter. We then fet out on our Return to our Vessels, having fent four Men with the two Bullocks, two Sheep, and the Fowls, a confiderable while before We kept our Colours flying all the time that we were there; and tho' the Inhabitants feem'd but few in number, yet they were of a bold and undaumed Spirit; and 'tis probable, that had we not stay'd out of the Town, they would not have been so civil to us as they proved.

While we lay in our Vessels, two Countrymen who were at plow in a Field near us, brought down a fine Antilope they had just catch'd; but how they caught it, I cannot say; for it was at full Growth, and as fine a one as ever I saw in my Life. I gave them

them two Rupees for it, for which they feem'd very thankful, and went away well contented.

We lay here about a Formight, when Captain Herring went down for Surat in one of the Cambay Hoys, and left me to follow Captain Dogget with the Yatch. We got fafe down to Surat in a short time, where we heard that the City was befieged by the Angrians and Sedeys, vulgarly call'd Gomins; but that the City was in a good posture of Defence, and very little Mischief done by the Besiegers, who soon after raised the Siege.

· To return from this long Digression. I came back with our Annabob to Guzurat, and we made another successful Expedition, destroying two Towns belonging to the Culeys; and then return'd . to a Camp near Guzurat with the Army. Finding our Annabab had no Delign to go foon for Dilley, I defired leave to quit the Mogul's Service, which was granted. The Annabob gave me several Marks of Respect, and thank'd me for my Services in his Army. I order'd my Servant, who had formerly belong'd to a Dutch Merchant, and had been very faithful to me, to convey my Baggage out of the Camp, and bring it to me at the Dutch Factory; where it was secured till my going down to Surat. I was not determin'd whether to go down to Cambay, or to return to Surat. Therefore during my Ray at Guzurat, I wrote to Mr. Whittle at Cambay, requesting the Favour of him to let me know if any English Vessel was there, belonging to Bombay. Whether the Letter miscarried or no, I cannot say, but I receiv'd no answer to it.

The Country being pretty quiet at this time, I resolv'd to set out for Surar with the first Scaffolds of Merchants; and provided my self accordingly.

I got a Suit of Moors Apparel; and it being the Fashion of the Country to wear Whiskers, I had got a large Pair almost up to my Ears. I order'd my Man to hire a Coach to carry me for Broderab, where I could take a fresh Stage for Broach, and then the like for Surat. I agreed with the Man for eight Rupees to go three Days Journey for Broderab, he being to pay all the Expences on the Road, and to feed his Cattle, &c.: So that my Charge for my three Days Journey was very reasonable.

I fet out the latter end of November, and join'd a large Train of Coaches and Waggons, well loaded with all forts of Merchandize. I had pretty well feather'd my Nest during my stay in the Mogul's Service, and the Dutch Gentlemen offer'd to give me Bills for my Money to be paid at Surat; but -I well knowing how things had been, was not willing to trust to their Bills, but thought it more proper to take all my Cash with me; there being no Account of any Disturbances on the Roads. Our first Day's Journey was from Guzurat to Hugely-Scare, where we were entertain'd in the Surears, and the Cattle all provided for. Coachman was a very obliging Man, and served me very well. There were two or three Armenian Merchants that were travelling to Surat; they had near forty Waggons loaded with rich Merchandife: Being Christians, I took the Opportunity of joining with them, for the fake of their Conversation, and dining in Company. Our first Day's Journey was pretty long; but we got in earlyin the Evening. We were alarm'd with a Noise of fome of the Culey Party coming, on which Account we drove very hard all Day, and scarce stopt

to give our Oxen a Bate: But it proved a false A-larm.

Early the next Morning we set out for Noss, and that was a longer Day's Journey than the Day before; so that we were very much fatigued with travelling; we did not stop all Day, only to give the Cattle Water about Noon, and a Mouthfull of Sugar-cane, which grows wild there, but never comes to Perfection. Early in the Evening we got into Noss, a great Stage, where all Scassfolds and Merchants stop. The Inhabitants are Caleps, but have never been known to behave rudely to Travellers.

The next Morning, so soon as Day-light appear'd, we all ferried over the River Noss; and the way leading between two Hills of a confiderable Heighth, in a very narrow Lane there met us a flying Party of the Angrians, about forty in. number, who began to rummage amongst the foremost Merchants, and took some Money from several of them; but seeing no End of the Scaffold, they foon made off, and went towards the Mountains, judging that there was a Guard in the Rear. I would have fired my Pistols amongst them, but the Armenians begged of me not to do it; for they said if I did, and should but draw Blood of one of them, they would certainly get a Reinforcement, and return; and then put all to the Sword.

In the Afternoon we got to Broderab, where we continued three or four Days; it being a plea-fant and delightful City, and a Place of great Trade. There are here very fine Gardens, plea-fant Fountains, and great Variety of Entertainments to divert you; so that we recreated and refresh'd our selves, till we thought fit to set out for Broach.

Broach, which is two Days Journey from Broderab. We halted the first Day at a small Culey Village, that lay in the high Road for Broach; here we rested but very indifferently that Night. As the Country was still, the People were manuring the Ground, planting and transplanting their Cotton-Trees, and watering their Grounds from

Sun-riling to Sun-fet.

Early in the Morning we let out for Breach, where we arriv'd the next Day. I went to the Dutch Factory, where I was very handsomely entertain'd; and here I found Captain Lynes, who pretended a great deal of Joy for my Welfare, and professed a great Concern for the Death of Mr. Webb. I tarried here four Days, and was handsomely entertain'd by the Dutch Governors; and the Gentlemen who were come down from Guzurat, treated me with great Civility. At my first Arrival, the Chief of the Factory and his Lady were gone for the Benefit of the Air into the Gardens, and Captain Lymes with them. This Gentleman, who was next in Command to the Chief, told me, that Captain Lymes was much in favour with the Governour, and that he learn'd him to play on the Flute; that he was also much respected by the Gentlemen of the Place. So foon as the Chief came home, he was inform'd of my Arrival there; he sent Captain Lynes to desire me to fup with him. Accordingly I paid my Respects to him, and after Supper we diverted ourselves till towards Midnight.

It was on the Saturday Night I arrived there; the Sunday they kept very strict, employing themselves in singing of Psalms, reading in Publick, and the like. They desired me to join with them in their Worship, which, in Duty to God for his many Mercies.

Mercies, I readily did. The next Day we were very merry and diverting; and on the Wednesday following, I took my Leave of them. When I got on the other Side the River of Broach, there were many and various Reports concerning the Angrians, though we saw nothing of them all the way; for at Concass we halted again, to let the Oxen drink; and that Night reach'd within twelve

Hours of Surat, and there rested.

The next Morning we fet out; and in the way met a Party of Shohomer's Army of near 400. At first fight we were much surprized, and did · Suppose that they were the Angrians. They had been to guard a small Quantity of Money to the Divan of a little Town belonging to the Moors, lying near the River-fide. They let us know, that the Annabob was close at their Heels, in order to be reveng'd on the Angrians, on account of Su-Jurrab, whom they still kept torturing in a cruel -Manner. About Noon we arrived at Surat, -where I was gladly receiv'd by my Acquaintance, and Friends. I went and paid my Respects to the worshipful Mr. John Hope, who was then Chief at Surat, who feem'd well satisfied at my Return from the Moors Service, and told me at present there was no Business stirring; but so soon as there was, he would find me Employment. him my Thanks, and waited on him feveral times after.

When I formerly went from Surat, I left a large portmanteau Trunk full of Clothes there; which I now found fafe, and not the least Thing missing. I went to my old House of Entertainment, where I was made welcome; and continued there till I got into Business, at very little Expences. Mr. Matthew Waldron was Master of this House; he had

had two beautiful Daughters, both married to Men of good Fortunes. I had now a particular Correspondence with the Doctor of the Factory, who. came to visit me every Evening, and told me how things had been represented, on my taking on in the Moors Service. I told him, as I was a free Man, I had liberty to ferve them that paid best, and that it was Curiofity led me to fee the Country, &c. He constantly shew'd me a great deal of Friendship, with Sincerity and Good-nature. always paid the Governour the utmost Respect. and he frequently enquired after my Health. He enquired also after the Death of Mr. Webb; and told me, he was forry that fuch Men as he and I should take a Ramble in those strange and remote Parts of the World. I must confess the Gentleman feem'd much my Friend, in advising me never to attempt the like again; for he faid, it was fufficient for Men to be frolicksome once in their Life-time. I here got the Account of the preceeding Wars at Bombay, and Angria's further Progress, which I have mention'd.

I continued here above a Week, and then refolv'd to come for England; which I did in the King George, Captain John Houghton; with whom I acted as fourth Mate. When I left India, the Company had near thirty Ships of War and Galleys in their Service, of different Force; which were sufficient to have destroy'd Angria's Naval Power, could they come to a fair Engagement. But his Advantage lies in laying hold of Opportunities to attack our Ships with superior Force, and then retiring to his Ports; where 'tis-

difficult to attack him with success.

I have been in seven Engagements against Angria, and never received a Wound (thanks be to God;)

God;) tho' I have, as before related, had fixteen Men kill'd in the Boat I had the Direction of, at the Siege of one of his Castles.

Since my Arrival in England, there have been Accounts of Angria's taking several of the East-India Company's Shipe; and that he goes on to strengthen himself, and seems to bid defiance to all our Attempts to suppress him, as they have hitherto been unsuccessful: occasion'd either by the Cowardice, ill Conduct, or Treachery of some of those employ'd. But were our Naval and Land-Forces in those Parts put under proper Discipline, and commanded by Officers well acquainted with the Coasts of India; Men of Courage, Conduct, and Fidelity; I doubt not but in a short time he might be disabled from doing us any more Mischief, and an entire stop put to his Pyracies.

I shall not mention any thing here of my own Behaviour; there are living Witnesses of that: I am waiting for an Opportuny to be employ'd in the *India* Company's Service, who, I am inform'd, are making Preparations to suppress this powerful Robber; which that they may effectually do, is the hearty Desire, of their most obedient

bumble Servant,

CLEMENT DOWNING.



